

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
1968 - 69**

**ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION
REPORT
(1968-69)**



**GOVERNMENT
OF
TRIPURA**

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF
THE UNION TERRITORY OF TRIPURA
FOR THE YEAR
1968-69.

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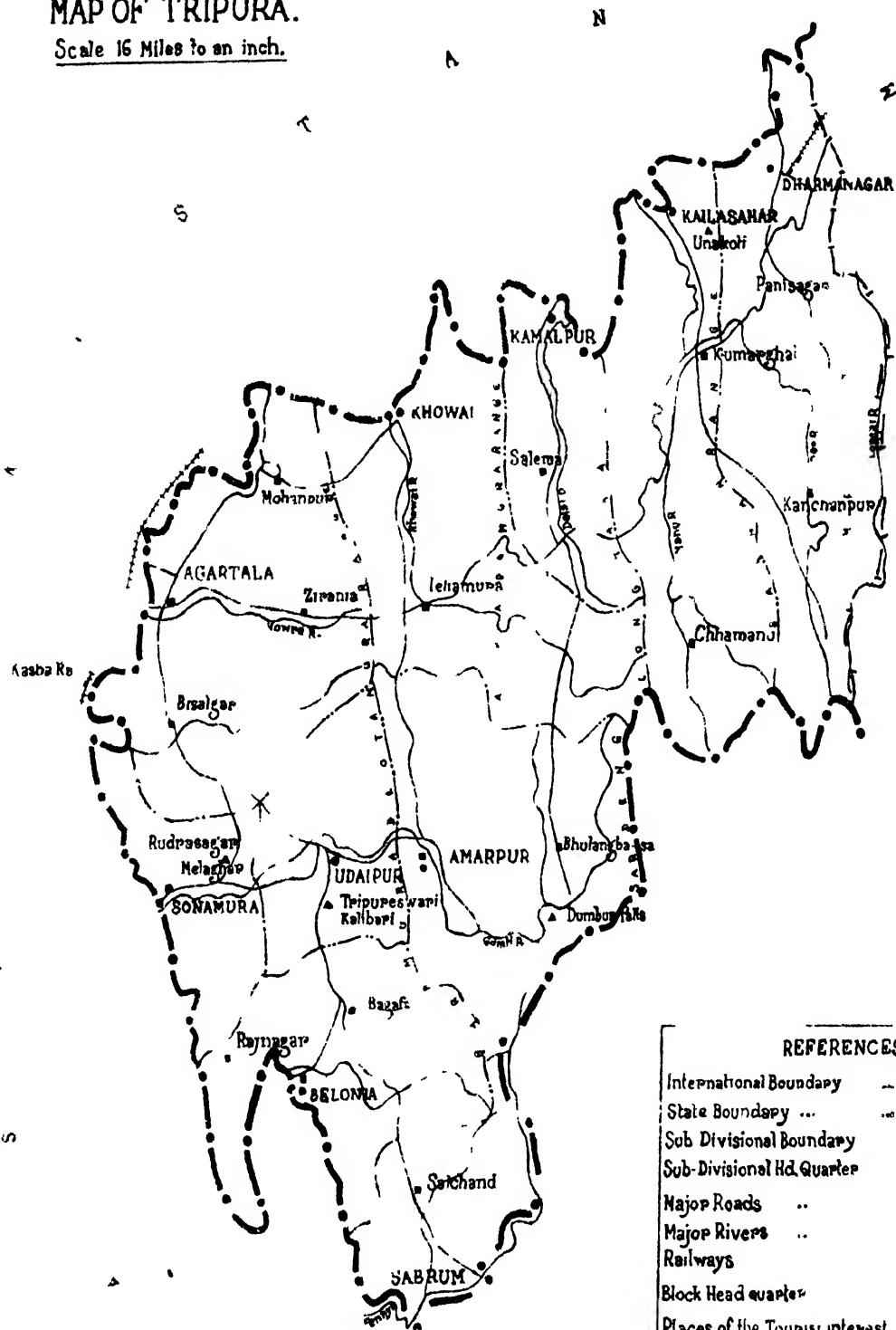
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MAP OF TRIPURA.

Scale 16 Miles to an inch.



REFERENCES

International Boundary	—●—●—●—
State Boundary	—+—+—+—
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INTRODUCTION

Situated between 22°—56' N and 24°—32' N and 91°—10' E and 92°—21' E, Tripura is essentially a border region. 65% of the total area is hilly land and the remaining 35% constitutes flat land. Six principal ranges of hills namely Baramura-Deotamura, Atharamura, Longtharai, Sardang, Sakhan and Jampui increasing in height gradually, run north to south with an average distance of 12 miles between two ranges. Each range as a whole is higher than the one on its west. And the altitudes vary between 50' to 3080' ft. above the sea level. There are 12 river basins, eight of which are important. The drainage pours down north by the Khowai, Dholai, Manu, Juri and Longai, west by the Gumti and south-west by the Fenny and Muhuri.

The climate of the Territory is generally hot and humid. The temperature generally varies between 8.9°C and 42°C. January is generally the coldest month and May is the hottest month of the year. Rains generally start in April and continue upto the end of October. Heaviest rainfall is in the month of June. The soil is lateritic with little water absorption capacity. The flat land in the valleys is alluvial consisting of sand, silt and clay.

Tripura is strategically important since it lies between the river valleys of Burma and East Pakistan. In fact, the Territory is cut off from the rest of India and is surrounded on three sides by East Pakistan with a long international boundary of about 930 kms. and forms an isolated pocket connected with the main land by only an access road through the hills to the border of Cachar District in Assam. The communication system in the area has never been easy and the Territory has always been regarded as one of the inaccessible areas of the region. With the construction of the Assam-Agartala road, this area was linked with the rest of the country by road. In fact, even today the Assam-Agartala road serves as the life line of the Territory. Before independence, Tripura was entirely dependant on the Railway lines (the then Assam-Bengal Railways) running very close to its borders for communication. The Railway stations of the surrounding districts of East Bengal were within a stone's throw from some of the Sub-divisional towns of Tripura. With the partition of the country all these railway stations had gone to East Pakistan and thus the communication system of Tripura was completely disrupted. Tripura has recently been linked with N. F. Railway by the opening of a metre gauge line from Patherkandi to Dharmanagar. Carriage of materials from Dharmanagar to different parts of the Territory has, therefore, to be done by roads. Regular air services operate from Calcutta to Agartala.

Tripura was a princely State. It acceded to the Indian Union in October, 1949 and was administered as a Part 'C' State. With the re-organisation of States from the 1st November, 1956, it became a Union Territory. This

Territory is now administered under the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963. The head of the Administration is the Chief Commissioner. There is a popular Ministry and a Legislative Assembly consisting of 30 elected members. There is a Judicial Commissioner's Court. The pattern of civil and criminal administration is the same as obtaining in the rest of the country. There is one District Magistrate for the whole of the Territory which is divided into ten revenue Sub-divisions of which Khowai is under a Deputy Collector and the other nine are each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of Sub-Deputy Collectors these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each. Two members of Parliament represent the Territory in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha.

The population of Tripura rose from 6,39,000 in 1951 to 11,42,000 in 1961. Such an increase in population was mainly due to heavy influx of refugees from the neighbouring districts of East Pakistan after partition. Tripura saw the first influx of refugees in 1941 when communal riots broke out in the district of Dacca. After partition refugees in their thousands again trekked into Tripura for a safe shelter and an honourable living. The rush of influx became so heavy at times that normal arrangements tended to give way upsetting the economic equilibrium of this small Territory. The influx of refugees again became very heavy in 1963 when thousands of families entered Tripura through unauthorised routes. Thus a constant flow of homeless people from East Pakistan has kept this acute problem alive all along. In fact, the refugees now outnumber the original inhabitants. The sex ratio is 1000 males to 932 females. The majority of the population is Hindu. About 20% of the population is literate. 3,60,070 persons belong to the scheduled tribes and 1,19,725 persons to the scheduled castes, according to the 1961 census.

Admittedly a backward area, this hilly Territory of Tripura has been making noticeable progress in certain spheres of development such as Education, Health, Agriculture, Roads, etc. under the three five year plans. The year under review has taken the Territory a step further in its onward march.

During the year under report, there was a remarkable increase in the number of educational institutions with corresponding increase in enrolment at different stages of education. The Tripura Engineering College was shifted to its own site at Barjala near Jirania. An Indo-USSR Gymnastic Meet was organised in Tripura.

Tripura has made great headway in the field of Medical and Public Health. With the employment of highly qualified Surgeons, Physicians, Gynaecologists etc. in different hospitals, the patients suffering from various diseases are no longer referred to hospital outside the Territory for better treatment, except in very special circumstances.

In the field of Agriculture the progress was remarkable. The total cropped area was 8,31,700 acres during the year.

Efforts to improve the lot of Backward Classes, with a view to bringing them educationally and economically at par with the level of general population were continued. Fiftyfive colonies established during the 2nd and 3rd Five Year Plan periods for settling the Jhumias (shifting cultivators) on land as permanent cultivators were continued and developed further. Besides, steps were taken to establish four new colonies. The students belonging to scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were given book grants, free dresses (for girls) and boarding house stipends. Boarding House facilities were expanded. Schools and dispensaries were established in different areas for the benefit of the tribals. Attention was also paid to the improvement of communications and drinking water facilities in tribal areas.

Thus with the systematic expansion of medical facilities even in the remotest rural areas, construction of roads, setting up of colonies for shifting tribal cultivators, introduction of improved agricultural method and promotion of cottage industries, Tripura has been endeavouring to keep pace with the rest of India in its onward march to planned prosperity.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AND COMPOSITION OF THE LEGISLATURE AND THE JUDICIARY

The Executive

Tripura is a Centrally administered Territory under an Administrator with the designation of Chief Commissioner. Shri U. N. Sharma continued as Chief Commissioner upto 5. 11. 68. Shri D. K. Bhattacharya took over as Chief Commissioner from 5. 11. 68 (afternoon).

To aid and advise the Administrator, there is a Council of Ministers. Shri S. L. Singh, Chief Minister, Shri R. P. Choudhury, Minister, Shri T. M. Das Gupta, Minister, Shri K. Bhattacharjee, Minister and Shri P. K. Das, Minister continued to function. Shri M. Ali continued as Deputy Minister.

The Chief Minister held the charge of Confidential and Cabinet, Home (excluding Jails), Secretariat Administration, Appointment and Services, Administrative Reforms, Revenue, Law, Food and Civil Supplies, Public Works, Development (excluding Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes), Industries, Agriculture, Forest, Transport, Printing and Stationery, Statistics and Rehabilitation.

Shri Raj Prasad Choudhury, Minister held the charge of Tribal Welfare and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Local-self Government.

Shri Tarit Mohan Das Gupta, Minister held the charge of Medical and Public Health and Labour.

Shri Krishnadas Bhattacharjee, Minister held the charge of Education and Finance.

Shri Prafulla Kumar Das, Minister held the charge of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Jails.

The Council of Minister held 8 (eight) meetings and discussed various administrative, agrarian and welfare matters.

The Council of Ministers was assisted by a well-organised Secretariat. It had a Chief Secretary, a Finance Secretary and a Judicial Secretary. The Development Commissioner was the ex-officio Secretary of the Development Departments. The Principal Engineer, the Director of Education and the Director of Rehabilitation functioned as ex-officio Secretaries of their

respective Departments. Two Deputy Secretaries, four Under Secretaries and one Accounts Officer assisted the Secretaries in the work. One Deputy Development Commissioner assisted the Development Commissioner in his work.

The District Administration of the entire Territory was run by one District Magistrate and Collector with his headquarters at Agartala. There were three Additional District Magistrate and Collectors, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and a number of other officers. The Territory is divided into 10 Revenue Sub-divisions, of which Khowai was under a Deputy Collector and the other nine were each under a Sub-Deputy Collector. For the supervision of the work of the Sub-Deputy Collectors, these nine Sub-divisions were grouped into three zones with a Deputy Collector in charge of each.

The Legislature

The second Tripura Legislative Assembly continued to function with 33 members. The party position of the Legislative Assembly including the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker was as follows :—

Name of the Party	Member
1. Congress	27
2. Communist	1
3. Communist (Marxist)	2
4. Nominated	3
	<hr/>
	33

Shri Manindra Lal Bhowmik and Shri Monoranjan Nath continued to hold the office of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker respectively.

During the period under report, the Legislative Assembly held three sessions consisting of 25 sittings. The following Bills were passed by the Assembly and assented to by the President :—

1. The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1968 (Bill No. 3 of 1968)
2. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1968 (Bill No. 4 of 1968)
3. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1969 (Bill No. 2 of 1969)
4. The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969 (Bill No. 3 of 1969)

The following Rules and Regulations were laid on the Table of the House under relevant Acts :—

1. Tripura Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1966
2. Tripura Legislative Assembly (Members' Hostel) Rules, 1967.

The number of questions dealt with by the Assembly was as follows:—

Class of Questions	Number of Questions	
	Admitted	Answered
1. Short Notice Questions	6	6
2. Starred Questions	1,262	862
3. Unstarred Questions	200	200

Other business transacted by the Legislative Assembly was as follows :—

Class of Business	Number of Business Discussed	Decision of the House		
		Passed	Lost	Withdrawn
1. Resolution	28	1	7	19
2. Motion	6	—	—	—
3. Discussion on matters of urgent public importance	2	—	—	—

The following Assembly Committees were constituted and functioned during the year :—

Name of the Committees	Number of Meetings held	Number of Reports submitted
1. Rules Committee	5	1
2. Business Advisory Committee	3	3
3. Committee on Petitions	—	—
4. Committee on Delegated Legislation	2	—
5. Committee on Privileges	5	3
6. Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House	4	2
7. Public Accounts Committee	19	1
8. Committee on Estimates	27	2

The work of the Legislative Assembly Secretariat was managed by a Secretary.

As against the budget grant of Rs. 3,94,800/-, an amount of Rs. 4,05,021/- was incurred by the Legislative Assembly during the year.

The Judiciary

The court of the Judicial Commissioner is the highest Judiciary in this Territory. There were one District and Sessions Judge, one Additional District and Sessions Judge, one Subordinate Judge, one Additional Subordinate Judge and eight Munsiffs having a separate court for each. Some Munsiffs were invested with powers of Magistrate 1st class to enable them to try criminal cases.

LAW DEPARTMENT

The highest judiciary in Tripura is the court of the Judicial Commissioner. The Judicial Commissioner of Tripura is also the Judicial Commissioner for Manipur. He holds court in Tripura for about two weeks in a month.

The number of cases disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the period from 1.4.68 to 31.3.69 was 518 as against 1599 cases for disposal (including 767 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 1081 cases. Out of 518 cases disposed of, 294 cases were civil and 224 criminal.

The total receipts in the Judicial Commissioner's court during the period amounted to Rs. 28,000/-. The total expenditure for the court of the Judicial Commissioner was Rs. 87,312/- as against the budget grant of Rs. 1,02,400/- during the period.

There were 12 civil courts in Tripura subordinate to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, of which one was the District Judge's court, one was the Additional District Judge's court, one was the Subordinate Judge's court, one was the Additional Subordinate Judge's court and the remaining eight were the courts of the Munsiffs. The District Judge also functioned as Sessions Judge, Special Judge under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (Act 11 of 1947), Presiding Officer of Labour Court, Chairman of the Agricultural Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Member of Compensation Tribunal under Defence of India Rules, 1962, Vice-Chairman of the Board constituted u/s 59(27), (7) and (5) of the Prisons Act, 1894, Arbitrator under sub-rule 1 of Rule 10 of the Defence of India (Tripura Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property) Rules, 1966 and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation.

The two Subordinate Judges were vested with the powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge. The Subordinate Judge, Agartala was vested with the powers to try suits valued at Rs. 401/- to Rs. 500/- of Sadar Sub-division as small causes court suits under the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1887. The Subordinate Judge was also appointed as Claims Officer under the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. All the Munsiffs except that of Sadar were vested with the powers to try criminal cases as 1st class Magistrates. All the Munsiffs were vested with the powers of small causes court Judge to the extent of Rs. 400/-. They were empowered to dispose of claims under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Act 11 of 1948). They were also authorised to take cognizance of proceedings under Indian Succession Act, 1925, arising in their respective jurisdiction valued upto Rs. 1,000/- only. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs in Tripura was raised from, Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 4,000/- as per order of the Government issued in the Law Department's Memorandum No. F. 4(40)-J/66 dated the 27th September, 1968.

The number of civil appeals and cases, criminal motions, criminal appeals, special cases and criminal miscellaneous cases disposed of in the courts of the District and Sessions Judge and the Additional District and Sessions Judge was 789 as against 1745 cases for disposal (including 819 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 956 cases at the end of the year.

The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Sessions Judge's court, the Additional Sessions Judge's court and in the two Assistant Sessions Judges' courts was 51 as against 64 cases for disposal (including 55 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 13 cases at the end of the year.

The number of civil appeals, civil suits and cases and criminal appeals disposed of in the courts of the two Subordinate Judges and eight Munsiffs was 1419 as against 3175 cases for disposal (including 1490 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 1756 cases at the end of the year.

The total receipts in the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs. 1,04,277.41 paise during the year. The total expenditure for the District and Sessions Judge's court and courts subordinate thereto was Rs. 5,21,000/- during the year.

There were one District Magistrate and Collector, three Additional District Magistrate and Collectors, one Senior Deputy Magistrate and 51 Stipendiary Magistrates. 26

Stipendiary Magistrates were vested with 1st class powers, 8 with 2nd class powers and the remaining 17 with 3rd class powers to try criminal cases. Almost all the Magistrates (except Munsiff Magistrates) performed other administrative, revenue and miscellaneous functions in addition to the trial of criminal cases.

The number of criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrates and the Munsiff Magistrates was 8119 as against 16,587 cases for disposal (including 10,780 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 8468 cases at the end of the year.

The number of criminal appeals and motions disposed of by the District Magistrate was 12 cases as against 40 cases for disposal (including 10 cases instituted during the period), leaving a balance of 28 cases at the end of the year. Out of the 12 cases disposed of, 3 cases were criminal appeals and 9 motions.

HOME (POLITICAL) DEPARTMENT

The Home (Political) Department continued to carry out the multifarious functions relating to border affairs, problems of minorities, foreigners and citizenship, Eastern Zonal Council, relief to freedom fighters, resettlement and welfare of ex-service-men and serving personnel of Defence Services, state ceremonials etc.

Eastern Zonal Council

The Territory of Tripura has been included in the list of States of the Eastern Zone of the 5 Zonal Councils constituted under section 15 of the States Re-organisation Act, 1956. During the year, the Eastern Zonal Council held no meeting.

Relief to Freedom Fighters

23 freedom fighters were granted financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6,900/- from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant for amelioration of their distress during the year. Educational concessions in the shape of stipends and book grants were also given to the children of the freedom fighters.

Grant of Citizenship Certificate

During the year, as many as 3,654 applications for grant of Indian Citizenships were received. Adding 3,119 applications of the previous year, the total number of applications for disposal was 6,773 of which 3,719 applications were granted citizenship certificates and 54 applications were rejected, leaving a balance of 3,000 applications at the end of the year.

Indo-Pak Joint Meeting on Border Affairs

Inspite of the vigil maintained by the Border Security Force, the Pakistani miscreants managed to sneak into Indian Territory and committed crimes. During the year under report, the number of incidents in the border areas increased. There were 16 incidents of kidnapping, 149 of cattle lifting, one case of firing by E.P.R. and 206 cases involving dacoity, theft, intrusion etc. caused by Pakistani miscreants and the Pakistani Armed Forces.

During the year two meetings at the Sector Commanders' level were held. The first meeting was held at Kasba (Pakistan) on 3.9.68. In the meeting the Pakistan side raised the issue of border incident for discussions. The meeting ended with utmost cordiality and goodwill and both the sides agreed to meet as often as necessary with a view to maintaining peace and amity in the border region. The second meeting was held on 7.9.68 to settle up a dispute regarding the location of a pillar opposite to Indian village Samrucherra of Kailasahar Sub-division in the Tripura-Sylhet border. The meeting ended in an atmosphere of extreme cordiality and friendship and both sides agreed that it was meaningless to create tension on trifling matters which could be settled through mutual understanding and goodwill. The two Sector Commanders agreed to see each other more often to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Welfare of Ex-servicemen and Serving Defence Services Personnel

Matters relating to welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen and serving personnel of the Defence Services were dealt with by the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board under the direct supervision of the Home (Political) Department. The Board attended the cases relating to security of property, unauthorised occupation of land and land disputes of serving personnel of Defence Services, ex-service men and their dependents.

During the year, 61 duplicate discharge certificates were obtained from the respective Record Officers and Centres for distribution to the ex-servicemen who lost their original certificates. 4 cases of commutation of pension of ex-servicemen and settlement of accounts of 12 released/discharged soldiers were finalised by the Board. 28 cases of serving personnel of the Defence Services seeking discharge on compassionate ground were verified by the Board. The Board also verified the home addresses of 59 serving personnel of the Defence Services at the request of various Records Offices/Centres.

Allotment of land

During the year, 178 ex-servicemen applied for allotment of land for their resettlement. Out of 178 ex-servicemen, 20 ex-servicemen were allotted land at the rate of 2 standard acres per head. The remaining applications were under verification. There was no progress relating to the scheme for resettlement of 500 ex-servicemen in border areas of Tripura.

Educational Facilities

The wards of the ex-servicemen continued to receive educational concessions from the Education Department of the Government.

Ex-servicemen's Welfare Centre

The Social Welfare Centre (Samaj Kalyan Kendra) at Nagicherra Ex-servicemen's Colony continued its activities on balwadi, craft, maternity and adult literacy among adult women.

Flag Day

As usual the Flag Day was observed on the 7th December, 1968 throughout the Territory for collection of donations for the welfare of ex-servicemen and an amount of Rs. 1,174.84 paise was collected.

Re-unions/Rallies of Ex-servicemen

Re-union and rally of ex-servicemen was held on the 26th January, 1969 and about 700 ex-servicemen participated in the rally which was addressed by the Chief Minister.

Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Societies

The ex-servicemen's co-operative societies namely, Nagicherra Praktan Sainik Sarbartha Sadhak Samity Ltd., and Khowai Praktan Sainik Krishi Unnayan Samabaya Samity Ltd. continued to render activities for the welfare of ex-servicemen.

Ex-servicemen's Charitable Fund

The Managing Committee of the Special Services Fund for reconstruction and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen decided in its meeting on 22nd February, 1967 that the Special Services Fund would be utilised for construction of a hostel for the school-going children of ex-servicemen in Tripura and that the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund would be kept in the State Bank of India, Agartala to yield interest for the purpose of awarding stipends to the children to be accommodated in the hostel. As the construction of the hostel was not taken up during the year, there was no expenditure from the Special Services Fund and Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund. The Special Services Fund amounting to Rs. 65,000/- was lying in the current account of the State Bank of India. The Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund amounting to Rs. 51,685.60 paise (including interest as on 18th May, 1968) was kept as fixed deposit in the State Bank of India, Agartala. Release of the khas land on which the hostel would be constructed was under consideration of the Revenue Department of the Government.

5 ex-servicemen were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 850/- from the Tripura State Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund for alleviation of their economic hardship during the year. The balance of the Tripura State Ex-servicemen's Benevolent Fund stood at Rs. 6,760.63 paise upto 31st March, 1969.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Economic Condition

During the year, the Territory was affected by heavy floods. Seven Sub-divisions were seriously affected by floods causing extensive damage to standing crops. Again, due to drought in some parts of the Territory during the later part of the year, there was failure of crops. The economic condition of the people deteriorated as a result of flood and drought condition. Adequate relief measures were taken to tide over the situation. To provide employment to the affected people, Test Relief Works were taken up. The following relief measures were undertaken in order to relieve the distressed people throughout the Territory :—

Gratuitious Relief

A sum of Rs. 4,94,105/- was spent by the Government for payment of gratuitious relief in the shape of cash grant, rations etc. to the people of the flood affected areas. Besides, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- was spent to provide relief to 162 fire victims of 8 Sub-divisions. The Chailengta market was burnt to ashes by a gang of the Mizo hostiles and Sinkraks. The affected persons of the area were given gratuitious relief to the extent of Rs. 6,000/-.

Test Relief

To mitigate the hardship of the people in the distressed pockets, 502 Test Relief Schemes were taken up in 10 Sub-divisions and a sum of Rs. 7,42,571/- was spent for providing employment to the able-bodied members of the distressed families to earn their bread through Test Relief Schemes.

Loans and Advances

With a view to helping the agriculturists to promote production of foodgrains and other seasonal crops, an amount of Rs. 7,00,000/- was advanced as agricultural loan for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, agricultural implements etc. to the cultivators in 10 Sub-divisions. Besides, a sum of Rs. 2,80,000/- was disbursed as short term loan to the tribal cultivators whose jhum cultivation was affected due to insufficient rainfall. The facility was extended to the tribal people to meet their needs during the lean period, so that the traditional money lenders could not squeeze them.

Revenue Collection

The District Magistrate & Collector was responsible for the revenue collection work in the Territory. There were 10 Revenue Sub-divisions with 45 Tehsil Offices.

The current demand under land revenue for the year 1968-69 was Rs. 27,06,323.39 paise and the arrear demand was Rs. 56,71,361.01 paise. The total amount collected against the current demand stood at Rs. 6,69,636.25 paise and the total collection against the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 12,53,307.33 paise. The percentage of collection to the current demand and the arrear demand was 24.74 percent and 22.11 percent respectively. Compared with the percentage of collection to the current and the arrear demand of the previous year which was 34 percent and 39 percent, there was decrease in the collection of the revenue.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The general financial position of Tripura in respect of the budget estimates and the revised estimates both for revenue and capital expenditure for the year 1968-69 was as under :—

Revenue Account	Budget estimates		Revised estimates
Gross expenditure	14,38,96,000		16,62,62,000
Less			
Recoveries —1,62,04,000	3,02,41,000	1,56,42,000	3,16,66,000
Revenue Receipts —1,40,37,000		1,60,08,000	
Opening Balance —		16,000	
Net Grant-in-Aid	11,36,55,000		13,45,96,000
Non-Plan	9,40,96,000		11,22,12,000
Plan	1,95,59,000		2,23,84,000

Against the Revenue Expenditure, the net balance of Rs. 11,36,55,000 (Gross Expenditure Rs. 14,38,96,000 minus Rs. 3,02,41,000 on account of recoveries and revenue receipts) in the budget estimates and that of Rs. 13,45,96,000 (Gross expenditure Rs. 16,62,62,000 minus Rs. 3,16,66,000 on account of recoveries, revenue receipts and opening balance) in the revised estimates were estimated to be received from the Central Government as grant-in-aid.

Capital Account	Budget estimates		Revised estimates
Gross Expenditure including Loans	7,85,74,000		10,82,95,000
Less			
Recoveries —3,91,33,000	3,91,33,000	6,29,57,000	7,39,54,000
Opening Balance —		1,09,97,000	
Net Loans	3,94,41,000		3,43,41,000
Non-Plan	1,24,87,000		89,93,000
Plan	2,69,54,000		2,53,48,000

Against the Capital Expenditure including loans, the net balance of Rs. 3,94,41,000 (Gross expenditure Rs. 7,85,74,000 minus Rs. 3,91,33,000 on account of recoveries) in the budget

estimates and that of Rs. 3,43,41,000 (Gross expenditure Rs. 10,82,95,000 minus Rs. 7,39,54,000 on account of recoveries and opening balance) in the revised estimates were estimated to be received from the Central Government as loan.

The main sources of Revenue were Land Revenue, State Excise Duties, Taxes on Vehicles, Other Taxes and Duties, Stamps, Registration Fees, Education, Animal Husbandry, Electricity Schemes, Public Works and Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS DEPARTMENT

The main functions of the Administrative Reforms Department are standardisation of the work of the ministerial staff, arranging inspection of offices, conducting work studies, ensuring enforcement of rules, regulations and procedures in Government offices, dealing with vigilance cases and giving advice to other Departments in the matter of vigilance cases.

The Cell opened earlier as a part of the Department for dealing with Parliament Questions continued to function.

The Committee of Administration and the Vigilance Committee was in existence during the year, but no meeting was held.

During the year, 313 vigilance cases were received, out of which 41 cases were disposed of.

Vigilance officers and Heads of Departments periodically met with a view to reviewing the disposal and pendency of complaints and vigilance cases dealt with in various Departments. Suspension cases were also reviewed periodically and revocation of suspension orders in deserving cases were ordered according to the merit of each individual case.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The Medical and Public Health Department continued to function under the Director of Health Services.

The V. M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital located at the headquarters continued to function. The sanctioned bed

strength of these Hospitals was 100 and 250 respectively. The Hospitals had specialists and doctors in all branches and were fully equipped with modern appliance. The total number of patients treated in both the V. M. Hospital and the G. B. Hospital with daily average was as under :—

	Patients treated		Daily average	
	In-door	Out-door	In-door	Out-door
(i) G. B. Hospital	1,79,639	2,33,574	492	758.4
(ii) V. M. Hospital	73,500	1,69,448	201.4	550

The T. B. Ward with 50 beds attached to the G. B. Hospital continued to function. The Chest Clinic attached to the V. M. Hospital continued to function as the District Tuberculosis Control Programme. It provided diagnostic and treatment facilities for the people and distributed medicines free of cost to the T. B. patients. 28 Sub-Centres also continued to function under the supervision of the Chest Clinic and medicines were distributed to the T. B. patients in their respective areas.

The existing 9 Sub-Divisional Hospitals with 220 beds, 22 Primary Health Centres with 148 beds, 109 Allopathic Dispensaries, 6 Homoeopathic Dispensaries, one Ayurvedic Dispensary, one Mobile Leprosy Unit, 3 School Health Services Units and 18 Medical Units continued to function. One Primary Health Centre with 6 beds was opened during the year. In the Medical Institutions at mofussil, 1,84,601 in-door patients and 19,30,912 out-door patients were treated during the year, the average of in-door and out-door patients being 506 and 6,315.7 respectively. 33 Maternity Centres and 32 Family Planning Centres continued to function. One Mobile Vasectomy Team visited different places of the Territory as per monthly programme to render vasectomy services.

The Principal Laboratory at Agartala, the two Regional Laboratories at Udaipur and Kailasahar and the Blood Bank attached to the G. B. Hospital continued to function. During the year, 217 litres of blood were collected and 335 litres of blood were transfused.

Besides the normal medical relief provided to the people through the aforesaid institutions, emergency medical relief was arranged to cope with the abnormal situation created due to out-break of diseases, floods etc. Special medical aid was also arranged for the refugees on their way from Tripura to the

place of their resettlement. Medical facilities were also extended to the personnel of the Border Security Force, as and when required.

The training programme for Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery course was continued. The following table would show the number of trainees admitted for training and the number of trainees successfully completed the training :—

Name of course	Number of trainees continuing training	Number of trainees newly admitted	Total	Number of trainees successfully completed training
Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwifery course	28	28	56	28

The number of students who prosecuted studies in various medical courses outside Tripura was as under:—

Name of course	Number of students continuing studies	Number of students admitted during the year	Number of students awarded stipends New/Renewal	Number of students successfully completed the course
(i) M.B.B.S course	75	18	— 61	12
(ii) Pre-Medical course	17	16	9 —	17

The activities of the Public Health Services which comprised of Rural Sanitation, Eradication of Small-pox and Malaria, B.C.G. Vaccination, Prevention of Food Adulteration etc. were as under :—

(i) Under the Small-pox Eradication Programme, 41,329 persons were primarily vaccinated and 2,09,380 persons revaccinated.

(ii) Under the Malaria Eradication Programme, 1,25,200 blood smears were collected and 1,04,903 blood smears examined during the year. The spraying of D.D.T was continued. The first-round spraying of D.D.T was completed in 1,88,237 houses/structures, the second-round spraying in 1,70,889 houses/structures and the third-round spraying was completed in 50,978 houses/structures.

(iii) Under the B.C.G Vaccination Programme, 17,589 persons were vaccinated.

(iv) Under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, 1,271 licences were issued and 1,064 licences renewed to different vendors.

(v) Under the Drugs Act, 1940, 230 licences were issued and 354 licences were renewed to different applicants.

(vi) Under the Family Planning Programme, 4,528 sterilisation operations and 584 Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device insertions were done during the year.

The total expenditure of the Medical and Public Health Department was Rs. 1,25,51,840/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 97,19,000/- during the year.



EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Introduction

Formerly, the Union Territory of Tripura was a Princely State. On account of very limited resource, education in Tripura could not progress to any considerable extent in spite of the zeal and desire of the rulers for the spread of education. Prior to the accession of this State to India, there were only a small number of Primary and Secondary Schools, while facilities for higher and technical education were almost non-existent.

After independence of India the local administration was faced with formidable administrative problems, including educational ones, and had to give immediate attention to solve them. With a population mainly consisting of educationally backward tribal communities and economically uprooted displaced persons from Pakistan, the scope of popular initiative in these matters was very limited and the whole task devolved on the administration which, however, took up the work in right earnest and there has been a remarkable expansion of education of all types at all stages in Tripura. Side by side with quantitative expansion, the Administration gave due attention to the qualitative improvement of education also. The following brief report will give an idea of the works done during the year :-

Pre-Primary Education

One Nursery School with an enrolment of 105 students continued to function at Agartala. In addition, 364 Balwadi Centres with an enrolment of 15,000 children also continued functioning in the rural areas. 26 Balwadi Centres were supplied with additional equipment and the houses of 20 Balwadi Centres

were repaired or reconstructed during the year. School gardens, horticultural plots, tanks for fishery and poultry and vegetable gardens were started on an intensive scale under the scheme to supplement mid-day tiffin for the Balwadi Centres. The total expenditure on Pre-Primary education during the year was Rs. 38,760.00.

Primary and Secondary Education

During the year, 75 new Junior Basic Schools were started. 120 existing Primary Schools were converted into Jr. Basic Schools, 12 Junior Basic Schools were up-graded to Senior Basic Schools and 1 Junior High School was raised to a High School.

The following table would show the different types of Schools which functioned during the year as against those in the preceding year :—

Types of Schools	No. of Schools during 1967-68	No. of enrolment			No. of Schools during 1968-69	No. of enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools (Including Jr. Basic School)	1,400	79,775	49,871	1,29,646	1,463	92,600	57,900	1,50,500
Junior High and Middle Schools	18	1,734	1,325	3,059	17	1,900	1,500	3,400
Senior Basic Schools	173	16,667	9,964	26,631	185	20,000	13,000	33,000
High Schools	11	1,304	426	1,730	12	1,500	500	2,000
Higher Secondary Schools	70	22,876	12,552	35,428	70	23,000	13,500	36,500

A sum of Rs. 1,60,10,380/- was spent on Primary Education while a sum of Rs. 1,37,45,200/- was spent on Secondary Education during the year.

University Education

The education at the post-higher secondary stage and the post-school final stage continued to be under the control of the University of Calcutta. The number of Degree Colleges remained 5 as in the previous year, 2 under Government management and 3 under private management. The total enrolment of students in the Colleges during the year was 4,600 (3,500 boys and 1,100 girls), as against 3,736 (2,753 boys and 983 girls) during the preceding year. The increase in enrolment in the Government Colleges necessitated large scale construction

and also provision of additional staff and equipment. All the privately managed Colleges received grants, recurring and non-recurring, for their maintenance and improvement. A sum of Rs. 2,02,968.98 was given as grants to the privately managed Colleges. An amount of Rs. 23,32,654/- was spent on University Education during the year.

Technical Education

The Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh continued to provide instruction for diploma courses in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The Institute had 173 students in the three branches of the diploma courses as against 282 students in the previous year. The fall in the enrolment was due to restriction in admission.

The Tripura Engineering College continued to provide instructions for the Degree Courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The Engineering College had a total enrolment of 120 students. The construction of buildings for the College which was taken up earlier was continued. Additional staff, equipment and furniture were also provided for the improvement of the College. An amount of Rs. 34,00,850/- was spent on account of technical education during the year.

Music and Fine Arts

The Government Music College at Agartala had a roll strength of 89 as against 70 during the previous year. Instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and in Dance were given to the students. The College was affiliated to Bhatkhande Sangit Vidyapith, Lucknow. 6 students in Vocal Music and 1 student in Instrumental Music graduated from the College. The total expenditure on Music and Fine Arts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,406/-.

Hindi Education

29 Hind Prachar Centres with 30 Hindi Pracharaks continued to function in different parts of Tripura for propagation of Hindi. An amount of Rs. 2,53,356.52 was spent for Hindi Education during the year.

Training of Teachers

The existing B. T. College at Agartala, 3 Basic Training Colleges at Agartala, Kakraban and Panisagar and the Craft Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala continued to function. The Hindi Teachers' Training College at Agartala was wound up as 332 Teachers were already trained in Hindi. There being

immediate and acute necessity for the training of teachers of Secondary Schools, a new B. T. College was started in the existing building of the Hindi College. 157 teachers received training in B. T. Course, 64 teachers in Post-Graduate Basic Training Course and 287 teachers in under-graduate Basic Training Course. 44 Teachers had undergone training in the Craft Teachers' Training Institute. 122 teachers got training in condensed courses of 3 months' duration. 5 teachers were deputed outside Tripura for receiving short course training in 1968-69.

Stipends and Scholarships

As an incentive to the promotion of education, stipends and scholarships, fee concessions and financial assistance were granted to the students at the various stages of studies. The number of stipends, scholarships etc. awarded and renewed during the year was as under :—

(1) No. of stipends, scholarships and financial assistance awarded and renewed at the Pre-Matric stage :

	New	Renewal	Total
(a) Merit Scholarship	10	—	10
(b) School stipend	104	177	281
(c) Book Grants to the Children of Goldsmiths	347	—	347
(d) Book Grants to School Students	22,617	—	22,617
(e) Boarding house stipends to Scheduled tribe and Scheduled caste students	550	1,034	1,584
(f) Stipends to the children of Freedom Fighters	75	539	614
(g) Stipends to the students of Tripura Sanskrit Vidyabhaban of Agartala	10	5	15
(h) Payment of examination fees to the students belonging to scheduled castes and tribes	505	—	505
(i) Supply of School dresses for girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes reading in Classes III to VIII	2,318	—	2,318
(j) Merit Scholarship for the studies in Residential Schools	—	7	7
(k) Stipends to students studying classes IX, X and XI in Sanskrit	10	15	25
(l) Stipend for studies in Rastriya Indian Military College at Dehra Dun	1	2	3

(2) No. of stipends and scholarships awarded and renewed at the Post-Matric stage

	New	Renewal	Total
(a) Engineering Degree Course	17	122	139
(b) Engineering Diploma Course	29	149	178
(c) Post Graduate Course	26	42	68
(d) Music, Fine Arts and Craft	1	2	3
(e) Pre-University and Degree Course	1,853	1,414	3,267
(f) M.B.B.S. Course	6	5	11
(g) Law Course	3	3	6

A sum of Rs. 31,39,000/- was spent for grant and renewal of scholarships and stipends to students prosecuting studies at the Pre-Matric and Post-Matric stages.

Physical Education and other Co-Curricular Activities

Agartala was selected as one of the Centres for the Indo-USSR Gymnastic Meet. In the meet the competitors of Tripura secured high places and won several Gold, Silver and Bronze medals. One of the competitors of Tripura became the individual champion in the competition.

The Competitors of Tripura, both boys and girls, participated in the long distance swimming competition at Murshidabad in West Bengal and secured 1st place in the Women's Group and second place in the Boys' Group. In the National School meet also, a swimming team of Tripura participated and won silver and bronze medals. Shri Rati Ranjan Dhar's success in the difficult Indo-Ceylon Palk strait swimming competition was a remarkable achievement.

For the first time, Autumn and Winter competitions at Zonal levels were organised in Tripura. Coaching camps of varying periods for teachers and talented students were organised. More than 10,000 persons participated in the National Efficiency Drive test in 101 centres. One Scouts and Guides' rally with 500 participants was organised. 34 Scouts and Guides got the President's Certificates during the year. A sum of Rs. 2,41,343.62 was spent on Physical Education during the year.

National Cadet Corps

Prior to September, 1967 NCC service was compulsory for all able bodied college students for a period of 3 years.

In September, 1967 Government of India decided that NCC would continue on compulsory basis but the period of compulsory service in the NCC should be reduced from 3 to 2 years. This decision resulted in some reduction in the strength of Cadets and in the number of Units of the Senior Division NCC. Accordingly in October, 1968 Government of India decided to reorganise Senior Division NCC on the basis of actual strengths of cadets held by NCC Units and this reorganisation was given effect to in this Territory in February, 1969.

Junior Division NCC is optional and the period of training was not reduced. As such, no reorganisation took place.

The following N.C.C. Units continued to function upto February, 1969 :—

Type of Unit	No. of Unit	Authorised strength	
		Cadet	Officer
1. <i>Senior Division</i>			
Infantry Bn (8 Coy)	1	1600	9
Girls' Bn (2 Coy)	1	400	2
EME Coy	1	200	2
Engineering Coy	1	200	2
Signal Coy	1	200	2
2. <i>Junior Division</i>			
Army Troops (Boy)	41	4,100	41
Air Troops (Boy)	2	200	2
Naval Troops (Boy)	4	400	4
Girls' Troops	13	1,300	13

On the 27th February, 1969 the Senior Division N.C.C. Units were reorganised as under :—

Type of Unit	No. of Unit	Authorised strength	
		Cadet	Officer
<i>Senior Division</i>			
Infantry Bn. (6 Coy)	1	1,200	7
Girls' Indep Coy	1	200	2
Signal Coy	1	200	2
Composite Regiment (2 Coy)	1	400	2

The expenditure for the N.C.C. organisation amounted to Rs. 5,51,099.02 during the year.

Grant-in-Aid to Private Institutions

The privately managed Colleges and Schools in Tripura were given financial grants, both recurring and non-recurring. Under the scheme, 3 Colleges were given Rs. 2,02,968.98, 27 Secondary Schools given Rs. 31,58,201.49 and 23 Primary Schools were given Rs. 6,63,109.31 as recurring grants. 2 Secondary Schools were given Rs. 85,750.00 as non-recurring grants. Rs. 20,100.00 were given to 29 special Institutions, Rs. 26,742.31 to the Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Rs. 1,000.00 to the Banasthali Vidyapith of Rajasthan as grants.

Educational and Vocational Guidance

The programmes for educational and vocational guidance were continued. Various tests such as scientific achievement personality inventory, mathematics achievement, Vocabulary and motivation scales were carried out in Schools. The results of the tests are under print. 2 Research Projects, one on the problems of the career masters and the other on the problems faced by the School students in Tripura were undertaken. A few brochures namely FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE & TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN TRIPURA, TRADE APPRENTICE, KRISHI BIVAGE JIBIKA (Beng) and MAHILADER UPAJOGI JIBIKA (Beng) were brought out under the Educational and Vocational Guidance programmes.

Social Education

452 Social Education Centres and Adult Literacy Centres and the 85 Centres converted into Intensive ones during 1967-68 continued to function during the year. 12,250 adult pupils received lessons in these Centres during the year. New method of teaching was introduced in 20 Social Education Centres during the year. Short course training for 6 batches of literacy teachers was conducted in which 240 persons participated.

A Pilot Scheme for eradication of illiteracy in 15 villages was introduced. The publication of Shakshar and Sangathan was provisionally stopped with a view to publishing them in better form. A sum of Rs. 16,24,041.32 was spent on social education.

Social Welfare

Under the Social Welfare programme, the Infirmary for the aged infirms and invalids, Mahila Asram for the destitute ladies, Children's Home for orphan girls and Children's Home for

orphan boys continued to function. In these Institutions 368 persons were accommodated. Apart from the general education given to 60 boys and 60 girls, training in different trades and crafts such as Weaving, Tailoring, Cane and Bamboo works, Poultry keeping, Cattle rearing and Ambar Charka were imparted to the inmates of these Institutes. During the year, 7 residents of the Home found employment on release. Stipends amounting to Rs. 93,610.00 were given to 7 blind, 11 deaf and dumb and 217 orthopaedically handicapped students for studies in and outside Tripura. Preliminary steps were taken for starting a School for the deaf and dumb students in Tripura. The expenditure on account of undertaking different programmes for Social Welfare amounted to Rs. 4,79,411.48 during the year.

Libraries

12 Public Libraries and 1 Mobile Library functioned in the Territory during the year with a total stock of 1,37,646 books. The mobile library served 118 Libraries in the rural areas.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

There were 4 Circle offices, 19 Divisional Offices and one Independent Sub-Divisional Office under the Public Works Department during the year.

Communication

A sum of Rs. 124.56 lakhs on Plan Schemes and a sum of Rs. 1.72 lakhs on Non-Plan Schemes were spent for construction and development of roads during the year.

Survey operation for 180 kms of new alignments, construction of 120 kms of earthen formation on various new roads, metalling of 66 kms and black-topping of 54 kms of existing roads, construction of 97 S.P.T. bridges and culverts measuring 624 metres and construction of 47 spunpipe culverts measuring 161 metres were completed during the year. In addition, survey operation of 76 kms of new alignments, construction of formation of 115 kms of new roads, metalling of 58 kms and black-topping of 42 kms of existing roads, construction of 76 S.P.T. bridges and culverts measuring 740 metres, construction of 24 R.C.C. spunpipe culverts measuring 77 metres and involving an expenditure of Rs. 101.00 lakhs were in progress during the year.

Works on construction of 13 permanent R.C.C. bridges mentioned in the table below progressed well during the year :—

Name of bridges	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakh)	Progress achieved
1. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over a cherra at mile 25/4 F on Assam-Agartala road	2.16	10% <i>completed</i>
2. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over a cherra at mile 26/4 F on Assam-Agartala road	2.36	30% „
3. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over Tikarmacherra at mile 38/7-8F on Assam-Agartala road	2.35	87% „
4. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over river Khowai at Chebrighat on T. K. road	16.39	41% „
5. Construction of permanent bridge over river Debtacherra at M.P. 2/2 F on Assam-Agartala road	5.54	44% „
6. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over Dhanai at M.P. 11/7F on Assam-Agartala road	7.47	95% „
7. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over Ghoramaracherra at M.P. 5/7F on Assam-Agartala road	4.05	95% „
8. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over river Deo on K.K. road	8.87	80% „
9. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over river Gumti at Udaipur	18.76	<i>Completed</i>
10. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over Muhuri on U.S. road	14.29	98% „
11. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over river Dhalai at M.P. 55/2F on Assam-Agartala road	6.83	93% „
12. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over river Kulai at M.P. 54/2F on Assam-Agartala road	5.93	94% „
13. Construction of R.C.C. bridge over river Juri at M.P. 108 of Assam-Agartala road	6.50	<i>Completed</i>

The details of some of the important works taken up previously and were in progress during the year are given below :—

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Metalling of Sonamura-Matinagar-Kalamchoura road (including spunpipe culverts)	6.27	60% <i>Completed</i>
2. Improvement of Kailasahar-Rangutia road	3.21	6% „
3. Improvement of Mohanpur-Chachubazar road	8.66	10% „
4. Raising of formation level of flood affected area of Agartala-Melagarh-Sonamura road (including earth work, metalling and cost of land)	6.88	25% „
5. Construction of Manu-Kanchanpur-Jampai road—		
(a) Section from Manu to Kanchanpur		
(i) Group-I (M.P. 0-5)	2.42	92% <i>completed</i>
(ii) Group-II (M.P. 5-10)	2.55	20% „
(b) Section from Kanchanpur to Jampai		
(i) Group-II (M.P. 6/4 F to 13/6F)	9.11	75% „
6. Kumarghat-Kanchanpur road—		
(a) Soling and metalling		
(i) Group-II (M.P. 8-18)	6.22	94% „
(ii) Group-III (M.P. 18-26)	5.15	15% „
(b) Construction of S.P.T. bridges (M.P. 0-13)	1.26	50% „
(c) Construction of S.P.T. bridges (M.P. 13-26)	0.99	90% „
7. Black-topping of Agartala-Simna road (portion from Kamalghat to Mohanpur)	3.69	60% „
8. Widening of Kalachara-Padmabil road	3.16	30% „
9. Improvement of Sub-divisional Town roads—		
(i) Kailasahar Town road	4.11	25% „
(ii) Kamalpur Town road	1.35	22% „
(iii) Sonamura Town road	6.67	52% „
(iv) Udaipur Town road-Phase-I	5.49	49% „
(v) —do— —Phase-II	2.66	18% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
	(vi) Khowai Town road	3.46	10% <i>completed</i>
	(vii) Sabroom Town road	3.33	15% „
	(viii) Amarpur Town road	3.12	57% „
	(ix) Belonia Town road	5.60	17% „
10.	Construction of Muhuripur-Hrishyamukh road	7.85	38% „
11	Construction of Amarpur-Challagang Jalaya road	8.82	90% „
12.	Metalling of Belonia-Hrishyamukh road	6.64	90% „
13.	Construction of Konaban-Durganagar road (including metalling)	3.69	80% „
14.	Construction of S.P.T. bridges and culverts from Srikantabari to Udaipur-Sabroom road	3.07	65% „
15.	Improvement of 6 roads in Town Pratapgarh	6.95	4% „
16.	Metalling of Belonia-Rajnagar road	5.83	75% „
17	Widening and metalling of Bisalgarh-Kamthana road (M.P. 0-3)	3.70	75% „
18.	-do- (M.P. 3-5)	2.80	completed (except land acquisition)
19.	Construction of Amarpur-Bankabari road	3.21	95% <i>completed</i>
20.	Construction of Manubazar-Samarendraganj road	9.88	60% „
21.	Construction of Nutanbazar-Tirthamukh road	7.35	90% „
22.	Black-topping of Udaipur-Amarpur road	9.79	75% „
23.	Construction of formation of Damchera-Vangmanu-Manpui road		
	(i) Group-I—Damchera to Santipara (M.P.O-9)	6.32	70% „
	(ii) Group-II-Santipara to Visum (M.P. 9-16)	5.96	33% „
	(iii) Group-III—Visum to Monpui (M.P. 16-22)	8.46	30% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
24.	Construction of formation on Monpui-Fundungsi road—		
	(i) Group-I and II (K.M. 0-16)	5.71	60% <i>completed</i>
	(ii) Group-III and IV (K.M. 16-32)	5.71	3% „
	(iii) Group-V (K.M. 32-40)	2.46	Not started
25.	Construction of S.P.T. bridges and culverts on Amarpur-Chelagang-Jalaya road	3.30	25% <i>completed</i>
26.	Construction of a diversion road at the beginning of Manu-Chowmanu road	1.56	90% „
27.	Construction of a road from the portion between Hazrachera and Chowmanu of Manu-Chowmanu road	1.57	63% „
28.	Metalling of Gandhigram-Rangutia road	4.52	70% „
29.	Construction of Gumti bridge approach road from the left bank of river Gumti and a diversion road connecting the approach road at Udaipur	8.21	70% „
30.	Assam-Agartala road—		
	(a) Resectioning and carpeting (M.P. 0-16)	34.16	80% „
	(b) Replacement of S.P.T. bridges and culverts by permanent R.C.C. culverts—		
	(i) M.P. 48-87	4.60	99% „
	(ii) M.P. 87-104	4.89	40% „
	(iii) M.P. 104-120	5.61	35% „
	(iv) M.P. 120-124	7.56	90% „
	(c) Improvement of road from M.P. 96-98	2.16	65% „
31.	Formation of Ambassa-Bagafa road—		
	(i) Sector-II (M.P. 0-7)	4.65	95% „
	(ii) Section-II (M.P. 7-10)	4.40	93% „
	(iii) Sector-II (M.P. 10-14)	3.61	90% „
	(iv) Section-III (M.P. 0-12/2 F)	7.72	41% „
	(b) Construction of S.P.T. culverts and spunpipe culverts on Ambassa-Bagafa road—		
	(i) Sector-I (M.P. 0-9)	3.85	36% „
	(ii) Sector-I (M.P. 9-16)	1.94	18% „
	(iii) Sector-I (M.P. 16-24)	3.41	17% „

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progreſt achieved
(c) Construction of S.P.T. bridges on Ambaſſa-Bagaſa road—		
(i) Sector-I (M.P. 0-9)	2.88	50% completed
(ii) Sector-I (M.P. 9-17)	0.46	Not ſtarted
(iii) Sector-I (M.P. 17-24)	0.88	36% completed
(d) Soling and metalling of Ambaſſa-Bagaſa road—		
(i) Sector-I—Section-I (M.P. 0-4)	3.76	60% „
(ii) Sector-I—Section-II (M.P. 4-9)	4.52	Not ſtarted
(iii) Sector-I—Section-III (M.P. 9-17)	7.66	
(iv) Sector-I—Section-IV (M.P. 17-24)	6.23	17% completed

The details of ſome of the important works completed during the year are given below :—

Name of works	Coſt of works (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Construction of R. C.C. bridge over river Gumti on Agartala-Biſramganj-Udaipur road	18.76
2. Replacement of S.P.T. culverts at km 10-11 of Agartala-Biſramganj road by permanent R.C.C. bridge	0.98
3. Construction of Tufanialunga to Tebaria School road	0.83
4. Stabilisation of Harishnagar-Konaban road	0.89
5. Construction of diversion road over Sidhai Police Sta- tion on Agartala-Simna road	1.76
6. Soling and metalling of road from Madhupur bazar to Kamalaſagar road	2.46
7. Construction of Manu-Manpai road—portion from Kanchanpur to Manpai—Group-I—K.M. 0-10.46— Kanchanpur to Jarihambari	3.73
8. Construction of S.P.T. bridges and culverts on Srikantabari-Jalaya road	0.87
9. Construction of road from Bankul to Ghorakapa (Group No. III—M.P. 8-11)	0.81
10. Construction of permanent R.C.C. bridge over river Juri at M.P. 108 of Aſſam-Agartala road.	6.50
11. Metalling of Kalachera-Padmabil road (Soling M.P. 0-5)	1.79

	Name of works	Cost of works (Rs. in lakhs)
12.	Construction of Class-III S.P.T. bridges on Nutan-bazar-Tirthamukh road—	
	(i) over Marachara	0.28
	(ii) over Duluchara	0.23
	(iii) over Binragichara	0.54
	(iv) over Silchara	0.55
	(v) over Rambhadrachara	0.24

The details of important works taken up during the year are given below :—

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1.	Improvement of Assam-Agartala road (M.P. 98-104)	3.72	30% completed
2.	Construction of S.P.T. bridges on Damchara-Tilthai road	1.95	4% „
3.	Widening of Agartala-Bisramganj road (K.M. 4.5-20)	6.98	20% „
4.	Widening of Agartala-Bisramganj road (K.M. 20-32)	4.37	20% „
5.	Construction of S.P.T. bridge over river Sinai at Sekerkot on Agartala-Bisramganj road	1.09	50% „
6.	Sonamura-Matinagar-Kalam-choura road—construction of a diversion road from K.M. 4-6	0.50	50% „
7.	Construction of Amtali-Jampai jala road	4.85	30% „
8.	Improvement of existing road from M.P. 4/7F of Assam-Agartala road to Radhakishore-nagar Fodder Farm	3.62	20% „
9.	Construction of S.P.T. bridge at 14 K.M. of Agartala-Simna road	0.73	25% „
10.	Metalling of Sonamura-Nidaya road—		
	(i) M.P. 0-7	5.79	12% „
	(ii) M.P. 7-13	5.61	9% „

Power

A sum of Rs. 157.40 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of different schemes for generation of power.

The installed capacity for power generation in the Power Houses was raised to 2,886 KW as against 2,761 KW in the previous year. 6 new localities were electrified during the year. The total number of localities electrified up to the end of the year stood at 54.

9.02 million KWH power was generated during the year and 8.30 million KWH power was sold.

The work in connection with procurement of power from Assam was in progress during the year. The works relating to fabrication and erection of tower including construction of 132 K. V. line from Choraibari to Agartala was awarded to M/S Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd. in November, 1967. About 25% of the work was completed at the end of the year. The works relating to construction of 132 K.V. Sub-stations were awarded to M/S Electric Construction and Equipment Ltd. in October, 1968. About 6% of the work including survey of Sub-Station sites was completed during the year.

The works of the Gumti Hydro-Electric Project were continued during the year. The main work of the Project was awarded to M/S National Project Construction Corporation Ltd. Earth work in access road to Dam site and construction of Power House, Fore-Bay and Power Channel progressed well during the year.

Minor Irrigation

A sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was spent during the year for implementation of Minor Irrigation Schemes.

12 Minor Irrigation Schemes were implemented at an expenditure of Rs. 9.46 lakhs during the year. An area of 3,760 acres were brought under irrigation facilities.

The details of some Minor Irrigation Schemes taken up previously but not completed during the year are given below :—

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Jagatramchera drainage scheme	0.16	85% completed
2. Electrically operated lift-irrigation scheme in Maharani	0.75	40% „
3. Rangachera drainage scheme	0.12	85% „
4. Electrically operated lift irrigation scheme in Sonainadi	0.30	80% „
5. East Bagafa lift irrigation scheme near Santirbazar	0.85	60% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
6.	Dhalai river lift irrigation scheme near Kulai market	0.49	50% <i>completed</i>
7.	20 artisan flow tube-well scheme in Khowai river basin	0.19	80% „
8.	Khowrabil drainage scheme (Phase-II)	1.42	60% „
9.	Chandipur reclamation scheme	0.32	80% „
10.	Extension of seasonal bund across Sarbangchera	0.16	80% „
11.	Telrambari drainage scheme	0.11	80% „
12.	Extension of Satbari-Patha-barichera scheme	0.18	60% „
13.	Electrically operated lift irrigation scheme near Kulai market	0.49	80% „
14.	Lalchera drainage scheme near Kailasahar	0.51	98% „
15.	Kalachera drainage scheme	0.13	85% „
16.	Palatana reclamation scheme	0.39	98% „
17.	Padmadhepa reclamation scheme	0.48	98% „
18.	Minor irrigation scheme under Kailasahar Block	0.69	85% „

Flood Protection Works

A sum of Rs. 15.01 lakhs was spent during the year on flood protection works.

Tagari reclamation scheme, Mohanbhug drainage scheme, Erosion control of river Gumti near Salgarah, Construction of embankment along right bank of Chimchimachera, Emergency protection work for erosion control of river Fenny at Sabroom were completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 4.08 lakhs was spent for completion of the above schemes.

The details of the some of the important works taken up previously but not completed during the year are given below :—

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1.	Hadra-Silghati flood protection scheme	4.46	40% <i>completed</i>
2.	West Maslichera flood protection works	0.22	60% „
3.	Charakbarichera drainage scheme near Bogafa	0.30	40% „
4.	Burima flood protection scheme	1.46	35% „
5.	Khowai Town protection scheme	5.16	70% „

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
6. Raising and widening of Haora and Kathakhal embankments	7.10	70% <i>completed</i>
7. Raising and widening of Agartala embankment (southern embankment from shed no. 7 to Mantala Checkpost)	2.05	45% „
8. Rudrasagar flood protection scheme in Sonamura	8.55	50% „
9. Construction of spurs in Katakhal at Agartala	4.30	25% „
10. Belonia Town protection scheme	2.78	30% „
11. Raising and widening of Sonamura-Durgapur embankment	3.91	90% „

The details of the important works taken up during the year are given below :

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Raising and widening of Haora embankment from Assam-Agartala road to water supply station	4.25	20% <i>completed</i>
2. Raising and widening of Katakhal embankment from airfield road to Assam-Agartala road	5.38	20% „
3. Raising and widening of Katakhal embankment from Ranjitnagar to airfield road	5.88	20% „

Buildings

The Public Works Department constructed various buildings required by various Departments of the Government. The expenditure incurred for construction of buildings during the year is given below :—

Capital Head of Account		Revenue Head of Account
(i) Plan Schemes	—Rs. 43.00 lakhs	(i) Rs. 2.55 lakhs
(ii) Non-Plan Schemes	—Rs. 35.20 lakhs	(ii) Rs. 19.19 lakhs
Total	—Rs. 78.20 lakhs	Rs. 21.74 lakhs

The following buildings were completed during the year :—

	Name of works	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Science block for Bodhjung H. S. School	2.75
2.	Building for Joynagar Jr. Basic School	1.18
3.	Museum building at Agartala	4.34
4.	Music academy at Agartala	1.01
5.	Dispensary and Isolation Ward at M.B.B. College	1.03
6.	Seminar building at Agartala	3.10
7.	Office building for the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer at Agartala	4.83
8.	Extension of Govt. Press building at Agartala	0.99
9.	Children clinic attached to V. M. Hospital	0.83
10.	Quarters for the staff of Progeny Orchard-cum-Nursary at Badharghat	0.67
11.	Building for accommodation of Home Guards at Agartala	2.38
12.	Building for office accommodation at Agartala (Phase-I)	0.77
13.	Building for office accommodation at Agartala (Phase-II)	0.72
14.	Garage and amenity block at Agartala Power House	0.61
15.	10-Type-II and 4 Type-IV quarters for the staff of G. B. Hospital	2.19
16.	4 Type-V quarters and 2 garages at Kunjaban Township	0.80
17.	Hostel building for 60 boys for Basic Training College at Agartala	2.54
18.	Hostel building for 60 students attached to B. T. College at Panisagar	2.30
19.	Service road for Tripura Engineering College	1.69
20.	2 Workshops for Tripura Engineering College	2.13
21.	8 Workshop buildings for Tripura Engineering College	8.50
22.	12 Type-II quarters for Engineering College	1.25
23.	4 Type-V quarters for Engineering College	1.39
24.	Installation of tube-well with turbine pump and main pipe line for Tripura Engineering College	1.25
25.	Building for Khowai Boys' High School	2.09
26.	Quarters for the staff of the Additional Sub-Divisional Officer's office at Amarpur	2.04
27.	Boarding House attached to Higher Secondary School and staff quarters at Manu under Subroom	1.41

The details of some of the important works taken up previously and were in progress during the year are given below :-

Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1. Women's College at Agartala (Phase-I)	4.48	80% completed
2. -do- (Phase-II)	4.34	65% „
3. Rabindra Satabarshiki Bhavan at Agartala	5.61	50% „
4. Boarding House for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students for M.T.B. Girls' H. S. School.	3.43	99% „
5. Extension of maternity ward attached to V. M. Hospital	1.56	80% „
6. Office building for the Superintending Engineer (Electrical) and Executive Engineer (Electrical) at Agartala	1.19	85% „
7. 20 garages in the V. M. Hospital	1.42	60% „
8. Building for expansion of M. B. B. College	11.05	75% „
9. Biology Block of M. B. B. College	8.09	42% „
10. Quarters for employees at Melarmath, Agartala	5.37	25% „
11. Extension of Bani Bidyapith Girls' H. S. School	2.77	90% „
12. Staff quarters for Central Jail	1.86	99% „
13. 8 Type-V quarters for the staff of G. B. Hospital	2.36	99% „
14. Extension of Medical Store building for G. B. Hospital	0.72	48% „
15. 92 Type-I quarters for staff of the G. B. Hospital	5.06	82% „
16. 40 bedded general ward at G. B. Hospital	1.34	65% „
17. 4 transit godowns near Dharma-nagar Railway station	8.95	99% „
18. Transit godown for the P. W. D. near Dharmanagar Railway godown	3.39	98% „
19. School building, Hostel, staff quarters for H. S. School at Bilthai	5.92	50% „
20. Higher Secondary School at Navagram	3.61	65% „
21. School building, hostel, staff quarters at Mohanpur	5.92	20% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
22.	Hostel for Polytechnic Institute at Narsingarh	6.09	75% <i>Completed</i>
23.	6 sheds at Badharghat	1.75	80% „
24.	Extension of Veterinary Hospital and establishment of Clinical Laboratory at Agartala.	1.90	95% „
25.	Assembly Centre and staff quarters at Bisramganj	0.95	60% „
26.	7 Layers House at Gandhigram Poultry Farm	2.43	90% „
27.	Staff quarters at Gandhigram Poultry Farm	1.42	64% „
28.	30 Type-I quarters for married police personnel at Arundhutinagar	2.17	80% „
29.	Tehsil office and staff quarters at Takerjala	0.80	85% „
30.	2 Food Storage godowns at Central Store, Arundhutinagar	3.67	90% „
31.	6 staff quarters for Tripura E.M.E. Coy at Narsingarh	0.79	70% „
32.	Residential quarter for B. S. F. personnel at Gandhigram	2.00	85% „
33.	-do- at Gokulnagar	1.92	75% „
34.	Higher Secondary School, boarding house, staff quarters at Charipara	5.73	18% „
35.	Hostel No. I for Tripura Engineering College	2.64	95% „
36.	Hostel No. 2 for Tripura Engineering College	3.80	95% „
37.	Veterinary dispensary with staff quarters at Amarpur	1.60	80% „
38.	Police out-post, Radio building, staff quarters and Police barrack at Nutanbazar	1.30	10% „
39.	Higher Secondary school, boarding and staff quarters at Hrishyamukh	5.92	55% „
40.	Higher Secondary school, boarding and staff quarters at Manu	5.92	80% „
41.	K. C. Girls' Higher Secondary School, boarding and staff quarters at Kamalpur	5.92	60% „
42.	Udaipur Girls' Higher Secondary School	3.96	98% „
43.	Higher Secondary School at Sonamura	4.44	88% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
44.	Higher Secondary school, boarding and staff quarters at Barpathari	5.92	10% <i>Completed</i>
45.	Higher Secondary School, boarding and staff quarters at Kalyanpur	5.92	37% „
46.	Dispensary with staff quarters at Gandachera	1.51	20% „
47.	Factory building, store room and staff quarters for Industrial Training Institute at Bagafa	0.96	50% „
48.	Food storage godown at Manu	0.78	78% „

The details of the works taken up for construction during the year are given below :—

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
1.	Extension of hostel for 40 students of B. T. (S.T.T) College	1.81	61% <i>completed</i>
2.	Hostel for 60 students and quarters for Superintendent of the Craft Teachers' Training Institute at Agartala	3.30	50% „
3.	Extension of Head Post Office at Agartala	1.53	60% „
4.	Laboratory and Class room for Bodhjunga Girls' H. S. School	0.99	10% „
5.	24 Type-IV quarters for the staff of M. B. B. College	7.12	10% „
6.	Extension of Secretariat building	1.50	30% „
7.	40 bedded ward for Police personnel at G. B. Hospital	1.35	60% „
8.	Permanent Liability Home at Amtali in Tripura	7.21	42% „
9.	Building for Calendering and Sizing Plant at Arundhutinagar	4.51	15% „
10.	Water Supply Scheme for 91 B.S.F. at Gandhigram	1.10	5% „
11.	5 Stores at Gokulnagar and Gandhigram	0.99	60% „
12.	Staff quarters for Engineering College	6.44	95% „
13.	3 Units of Bachelor's Barrack for Tripura Engineering College	1.60	90% „
14.	Internal service road for Tripura Engineering College	3.82	45% „

	Name of works	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Progress achieved
15.	Approach road for Tripura Engineering College	3.48	55% <i>completed</i>
16.	Water Supply Scheme for Tripura Engineering College	4.99	70% „
17.	Higher secondary school, boarding and staff quarters at Chebri	5.92	50% „
18.	P.W.D. staff quarters at Amarpur	2.86	15% „
19.	Police out-post at Nutanbazar	0.61	10% „
20.	12 Type-II quarters for P.W.D. Officers and staff of Southern Division-II.	1.22	72% „

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

The Printing and Stationery Department continued to procure as usual the standard forms and stationeries for all the Departments of the Government from the Government of India Stores in Calcutta. The deficiency in supply was met by local printing and local purchase. Special forms standardised by the Government were printed in the Government Press. An amount of Rs. 2,78,152.30 paise was spent on account of procurement of forms and stationery stores from the Government of India during the year.

The publication and distribution of the Tripura Gazette was continued as usual. All notifications and orders issued by the Government and the Acts and Rules of the Central Government were published in the Tripura Gazette. Apart from printing of the Tripura Gazette, a good number of Government publications were published by the Government Press.

The priced publications of the Government were properly stored for sale to the public. The proceeds of the sale of publications amounted to Rs. 11,683/-.

An amount of Rs. 1,82,575.57 paise was spent for purchase of printing machine of modern design. The total expenditure for running the Department amounted to Rs. 9,42,996.79 paise as against the budget provision of Rs. 15,43,000/-.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

For the smooth functioning of the Publicity Department the entire organisation was divided into the following Units :—

1. Rural Publicity Unit
2. Radio Rural Forum Unit
3. Press Publicity Unit
4. Publication Unit
5. Documentary Film and Photographic Unit
6. Folk Entertainment Unit
7. Exhibition & Audio-visual Unit
8. Drama & Puppet Unit
9. Information Unit
10. Research and Reference Unit
11. Emergency Publicity Unit
12. Mechanical Unit.

Press Publicity & Publications

During the year under report, the Publicity Department maintained regular contact with the editors of the local papers and the representatives of the outside newspapers and the news agencies. Press notes, feature articles, handouts, etc. were regularly issued to the local press and sometimes to the press outside the Territory and also to the Agartala, Calcutta and Delhi Stations of All India Radio. About 700 Press releases were issued.

Photos on various activities of the Government were sent to the press for publication. 600 blocks of some of these photos were made and sent to the local papers for publication.

The weekly newspaper “Tribeg” was continued to be published in Bengali regularly and distributed to the remotest corners of the Territory.

As in the previous years, the brochure entitled “Tripura on the March” in English and “Sambridhir Pathe Tripura” in Bengali were published. The brouchers contained an outline of the development work undertaken by the various Departments of the Government under the five year plan. In addition, some folders, pamphlets and posters on different subjects, like Co-operation, Family planning, etc. were also published during the year.

Press Round up

Short round-up of all items concerning the Government appearing in the press, whether in the form of news-items, letters or editorials were prepared and sent to the Chief Commissioner, Chief Minister, Ministers and Secretaries regularly.

Photography

Still photos of the important activities of various Departments were taken regularly and sent to the press for publication. Some of the photos were enlarged for display in the exhibitions. Movie and Still Camera-man were also engaged to cover the programmes of V.I.Ps.

Mikes & Tape Recorders

Mikes were supplied to various Departments and Offices for use. Tape Recorders were liberally used to cover the important functions and to record the speeches of the Chief Commissioner, Chief Minister, Ministers and the visiting dignitaries.

Cinema Slides

81 Cinema slides on various development activities of the Government were made for display in the cinema houses. 9 cinema slides on various subjects were received from the Government of India and the display of the slides in the cinema houses was also arranged.

Folk Entertainment

39 cultural functions, 15 pala kirtans, 8 tribal dances, 50 kathakatas, 7 Ram Lilas, 6 Manipuri dances, 3 Rash jattras 6 dramas and 3 kabigans were organised during the year.

Rural Publicity

Four Sub-Divisional Public Relations Offices established at Agartala, Kailashahar, Udaipur and Belonia continued to function. The Sub-Divisional Public Relations Officers were specially entrusted with the responsibility of organising cinema shows, exhibitions and undertaking extensive tours in the rural and tribal areas in the interior to convey the message of the Government to the people and vice versa. They held 77 group talks and meetings with the local officials, leaders, Panchayat Pradhans and members of Block Development Committees.

Documentary film & Cinema show

During the year, 172 documentary films with Indian News-reels were received from the Films Division of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting of the Government of India. These were shown to the people all over the Territory by the Publicity unit. Documentaries on National Gymnastic & News Reels on Republic Day Celebration and other events were prepared by the Publicity Department. In all, 625 cinema shows were held during the year throughout the Territory.

Exhibitions

During the year, 25 exhibitions were held in the Sub-Divisional towns and also in the inaccessible areas.

Radio Rural Forums

252 Radio Rural Forums were organised during the year. One seminar of the convenors of the Radio Rural Forums of the Tripura was held at Agartala. 99 convenors from various Radio Rural Forums joined the seminar. Experts on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Panchayat & Co-operative addressed the seminar.

Tourism

90 display advertisements on Tourism were published in the local papers and also in some of the important papers and magazines published from outside. Hoardings on "Come to See Tripura" were installed at various places in Calcutta and New Delhi. One Souvenir entitled "Greetings from Tripura" was published in connection with the Indo-Russian Gymnastic at Agartala.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in Tripura rendered help to the people in the matter of securing employment. In the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, the existing three units viz. General Exchange Unit, Employment Market Information Unit and Vocational Guidance Unit continued to function.

A study in the Employment Market Information Programme revealed that there was an upward trend in employment.

There was a total employment of 36,662 as on 31st March, 1969 as against the total employment of 34,609 as on 31st March, 1968. Taking 31st March, 1966 as the base, the total index on employment stood at 119.3 as on 31st March, 1969 as against 114.9 as on 31st March, 1968.

9,340 persons were registered in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange in Tripura. The number of vacancy notified by the employers was 2,510. The Employment Exchange was able to place 1,253 persons in Government employment and 24 persons in private employment. The total number of employment seekers remaining on the Live Register at the end of March, 1969 was 19,377 as against 15,923 at the end of March, 1968.

The existing three Employment Information and Assistance Bureau continued to work at Kumarghat, Udaipur and Khowai for the purpose of helping the rural population in the matter of securing employment.

As amount of Rs. 91,162/- was spent for the continuance of the Employment Exchange Organisation as against the budget grant of Rs. 96,800/-.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

During the year 1968-69, the following labour laws were in force in Tripura :—

1. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
2. Cotton Ginning & Pressing Factories Act, 1925
3. Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926
4. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
5. Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 extended to Tripura
6. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
7. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
8. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
9. Factories Act, 1948
10. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
11. Plantations Labour Act, 1951
12. Working Journalist Amendment Act, 1952
13. Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952

14. Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
15. Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
16. Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
17. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
18. Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

Nine new Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. There was no case of cancellation of registration of the Trade Unions during the year. The total number of Trade Unions functioning during the year stood at 52.

Out of 83 old registered factories, the licences of 76 were renewed and 5 new factories were registered, thereby bringing the total number of registered factories to 81.

The licences of 5 old Motor Transport Undertakings were renewed. No new Motor Transport Undertaking was registered during the year.

Out of 282 cases of labour disputes including 111 pending cases of the preceding year, 54 cases were settled amicably and 52 cases were disposed of. The remaining 176 cases were pending.

37 prosecutions were launched under the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940 (extended to Tripura) during the year. Out of 44 cases including 7 cases of the previous year, 10 cases were convicted and 34 cases were pending at the end of the year.

The plantation labourers constitute 8.4 percent of the total labour population in Tripura. The total number of workers employed in Tea Plantation during the year was 11,240. Compared with the number of plantation labourers which was 11,072 during the year 1967-68, there was an increase by 1½ percent during the year. The daily average attendance of plantation labourers was 8,300 approx. as against 8,200 approx. during the previous year. The average per capita monthly earning of Tea Plantation Workers was Rs. 46.86 paise during the year.

The existing 7 Labour Welfare Centres and 4 Balwadis continued to function for the welfare of the plantation labourers. One Balwadi Centre was opened during the year. The main activities of the Labour Welfare Centres were to provide education, recreational and vocational training facilities to the plantation labourers and to remove the prevailing social vices

existing among illiterate labourers by educating them to lead a temperate and disciplined life. The activities of the Balwadis were to provide amenities for the education and health of the children upto the age of 6 years of the Tea Plantation Workers. Children admitted into the Balwadis were supplied with tiffin. An amount of Rs. 87,231/- was spent for running these Welfare Centres and Balwadis against the budget provision of Rs. 87,700/- during the year.

Expenditure

For running the Labour Directorate, an amount of Rs. 1,36,110/- was spent as against the budget provision of Rs. 2,25,000/-.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous years, the Department implemented all industrial development schemes and programmes during the year. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 33.565 lakhs as against the budget provision of Rs. 46.418 lakhs towards continuance and implementation of the various plan and non-plan schemes during the year.

Large and Medium-scale Industry

There was no progress in the matter of establishment of the Spinning Mill at Dharmanagar.

Industrial Estate

2 new units were started in the Industrial Estate at Arundhutinagar thus bringing the total units to 12 in the Estate. The units continued to function in various trades namely, aluminium utensils, safety matches, spray printing, weaving, book binding, moulding, timber sawing, fruit canning, leather works, carpentry, tanning, manufacturing of file cover, file board, soap, vegetable oil and steel furniture etc. 617 workers were in employment in the Estate. Various articles worth Rs. 16.69 lakhs were produced in the Estate and articles worth Rs. 12.71 lakhs were sold out during the year. 10 additional work sheds were constructed in the Industrial Estate at Badarghat under the "Expansion and Extension Programme". The Industrial Estate at Udaipur comprising of two units—one unit in Blacksmithy and one unit in Carpentry in public sector continued to function. There were 24 workers in the Industrial

Estate at Udaipur. The units produced articles worth Rs. 0.56 lakhs approx. Furniture, agricultural implements and implements required for the tea gardens were produced.

Loans under State Aid to Industries Rules

Loans to the extent of Rs. 0.632 lakh were distributed to 5 small Industrial Units under the State Aid to Industries Rules, 1964. The employment potentiality of these units was 100.

Rural Industries Project

The Rural Industries Project comprising of Kamalpur, Kailasahar, Dharmanagar Community Development Blocks and Kanchanpur-Longai Tribal Development Block with headquarters at Kailasahar continued its activities for the development of rural industries like handloom, sericulture, handicrafts and other small-scale industries in these areas. During the year loans to the extent of Rs. 0.125 lakh were given to 2 units for manufacturing wire-nails and wet battery. The employment potentiality of these units was five. The Design Centres on weaving set up under the project produced articles worth Rs. 46,000/-. The employment position in the Design Centres was 65. Two Sericulture Centres supplied 1,600 layings to the rearers. The Sales-cum-Store Depots rendered marketing facilities to the extent of Rs. 54,000/- to the Co-operative Societies under the project. The Common Facility Centre at Kailasahar rendered facilities to 75 units under public and private sectors under the project.

Marketing Facilities, Supply of Raw Materials etc.

The Central Marketing Organisation at Agartala continued to render incentives to small industrial units and industrial co-operative societies by supplying raw materials viz., yarn, iron and steel, dye stuffs, chemicals, cement, parafin wax at moderate prices and procuring finished goods from them for marketing. It made an over-all transaction of goods worth Rs. 7.12 lakhs during the year. Essentiality Certificates for import of copper, zinc, tin and aluminium worth Rs. 4.81 lakhs were issued to 2 industrial units. 60 tonnes of mutton tallow, 70 tonnes of parafin wax and 49 tonnes of steel were distributed to 80 units. An amount of Rs. 0.05 lakh was given to small industrial units as subsidy on use of electricity. The Quality Marking Scheme on production of leather goods and handloom fabrics were continued.* During the year, products worth Rs. 0.969 were quality marked.

Seven Sales Emporia located at different places in the Territory continued their activities. These Emporia rendered

marketing facilities to the small industrial units. Various industrial products worth Rs. 1.423 lakhs were sold through these Emporia.

Rs. 6.03 lakhs was spent for construction of the Sales Emporium at Delhi.

Small Industries Corporation

The Corporation undertook procurement of industrial raw materials like mutton tallow for supply to the local consumers. It also made endeavours to provide financial assistance to deserving entrepreneurs.

Handloom Industry

The schemes of dye houses, sales emporia, rebate on sale of handloom fabrics, subsidy on transport cost of yarn and supply of looms and accessories were continued. The dye house at Agartala dyed yarn weighing 12 quintols. An amount of Rs. 14,500/- was given as rebate on sale of local handloom products through the Government Sales Emporia. An amount of Rs. 0.268 lakh was paid as subsidy on transport cost of yarn. For the establishment of a Calendering and Sizing Plant in public sector at Agartala, machinery worth Rs. 3.951 lakhs were purchased. The foundation work relating to the Plant was completed.

Powerloom Industry

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, 800 powerlooms would be installed. 70 powerlooms were allotted to private party during 1967-68. 24 powerlooms with accessories were purchased at an expenditure of Rs. 0.74 lakhs during 1966-67 to start the Training Centre at the Industrial Estate at Udaipur where requisite number of persons will be trained up to follow up the programme for installation of 800 powerlooms. The training programme would be started after approval of the Government of India towards the composite scheme of Calendering, Sizing and Dyeing is received as the former is inseparately linked up with the latter.

Sericulture Scheme

Four Demonstration Centres in sericulture set up at Champaknagar, Bislamganj, Karamchera and Santirbazar continued to render services to the villagers in the technique of rearing of silk worm. 7 hectares of land were brought under castor cultivation by the villagers. 40,359 layings were produced in the Demonstration Centres. 38,676 disease-free

layings were distributed to the rearers who produced 2,100 kgs. of cocoons and 345 kgs. of yarn. 1,989 eri, 645 mulberry and 49 tassar layings were reared in the Demonstration Centres and 150 kgs. of eri, 100 kgs. of mulberry and 100 tassar cocoons were produced. 230 persons took up eri rearing during the year. Besides, 1,310 existing rearers were maintained. 24 persons were given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 0.040 lakh for purchase of eri spinning machine, rearing appliances and also for construction of village rearing houses. Production of fabrics and yarn was started in the Central Farm-cum-Grainage Centre at Champaknagar from the year under report.

Handicrafts Scheme

The Design Extension Centre at Agartala and 2 Training-cum-production Centres on cane and bamboo works at Agartala continued to function for development of handicraft industry. One Multipurpose Handicraft Production Centre at Agartala continued to function, evolve new handicraft designs for distribution to the weavers and provide full and part-time gainful employment to the trainees after completion of their training on handicraft. 51 persons were at production work in these Centres and they produced articles worth Rs. 0.157 lakh during the year.

Khadi and Village Industries Scheme

The Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board looked after the khadi and village industries. An amount of Rs. 0.66 lakh was provided as the establishment cost of the Board.

Training

The Industrial Training Institute at Indranagar continued to impart training in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades to the students. There were 89 trainees in the Institute as against 360 seats during the year. 63 trainees passed the final trade test from this Institute during the year under report.

The Industrial Training Institute at Kailasahar also continued to impart training in Engineering and Non-Engineering trades. 40 trainees were imparted training at the Institute as against 152 seats during the year. 10 trainees passed the final trade from this Institute during the year.

The Training Institute on weaving, carpentry and tailoring at Amarpur and Bagafa continued to function. There were 24 trainees and 12 workers in the Amarpur Institute and 15 trainees and 7 workers in the Bagafa Institute. These centres

produced articles worth Rs. 0.300 lakh during the year. 9 Training-cum-Production Centres set up under the Tribal Welfare Programme at different places continued to function. 58 trainees were trained up in various trades by the centres. 35 workers were engaged in production work in the centres. Under the scheme for rehabilitation of inmates of P. L. Camp, 2 training Centres were set up at Arundhutinagar. There were 37 trainees and 7 workers in the Centres. 21 trainees belonging to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were given stipends for undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institutes during the year.

The Blacksmithy Production-cum-Servicing Unit at Dharmanagar continued to function. 10 persons were in employment in the centre. The centre produced articles and rendered services worth Rs. 0.45 lakh during the year.

Weights and Measures

During the year, 4 manufacturers, 2 repairers and 30 dealers were functioning under licences. The total revenue on account of verification and re-verification of weights and measures instruments and fees from licences amounted to Rs. 0.567 lakh during the year. An amount of Rs. 1.70 lakhs was spent for the weights and measures organisation during the year.

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TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

During the year under report, a provision of Rs. 29.195 lakhs was made in the budget for implementation of various schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and an expenditure of Rs. 24.830 lakhs was spent on this account.

The scheme for the settlement of Jhumia tribesmen was continued. During the year, 984 jhumia families were allotted land and given first instalment of grant @ Rs. 300/- per family for reclamation of land, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. 1,424 jhumia families were paid second instalment of grant @ Rs. 200/- per family. The expenditure involved on this account amounted to Rs. 5.805 lakhs.

1,019 landless scheduled Tribe families were settled on land at an expenditure of Rs. 3.000 lakhs.

55 Model Tribal colonies for the tribesman set up earlier continued to function satisfactorily. For the purpose of setting up 4 Model Tribal Colonies at Borakha in Sadar Sub-Division, South Kaladhepa in Sabroom Sub-Division, Madhya Pillak in Belonia Sub-Division and Chichingcherra in Kailashahar Sub-Division, sites were selected and the preliminary works for the setting up of the colonies were taken up. During the year, a sum of Rs. 4.089 lakhs was spent for the colonisation scheme including Rs. 0.045 lakh for acquisition of land.

A sum of Rs. 0.372 lakh was spent for running seven Agricultural Demonstration Farms, distribution of improved paddy and potato seeds, development of horticulture and maintenance of orchards. Pedigree birds and animals were also distributed involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.050 lakh.

The schemes for cultivation of sugarcane and introduction of cultivation of new crops were continued and a sum of Rs. 0.140 lakh was spent on this account. A sum of Rs. 0.022 lakh was spent for imparting training to two tribal farmers.

A sum of Rs. 0.080 lakh was given as grant to one Co-operative Societies.

Nine training-cum-production centres established previously continued at an expenditure of Rs. 1.395 lakhs for imparting training to the tribesmen in Weaving, Carpentry etc trades. A sum of Rs. 0.014 lakh was spent on account of training of 5 trainees at Indranagar Industrial Institute.

Under the programme for development of road communication in the tribal areas, link and village approach roads measuring about 85 Kms, were constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 3.406 lakhs,

Under the Education Programme, one boarding house attached to the Maharani Tulsibati Girl's Higher Secondary School at Agartala was constructed for the tribal girls at an expenditure of Rs. 0.636 lakh. 90 students admitted in different boarding houses were given stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.609 lakh. 1,052 students were given book grants at a cost of Rs. 0.380 lakh. 1,146 tribal girls reading in Classes III to VIII were supplied with school dresses at a cost of Rs. 0.180 lakh. 12 primary schools were given grants of Rs. 0.120 lakh for construction of school buildings. 36 primary school teachers were given reward for learning the tribal language and an expenditure of Rs. 0.021 lakh was spent for the purpose,

An amount of Rs. 2.179 lakhs was spent during the year for health, housing and other schemes.

An amount of Rs. 2.267 lakhs was spent for implementation of schemes under Tribal Development Blocks.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes

A provision of Rs. 2.725 lakhs was made during the year for the welfare of the scheduled Castes and the amount of expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 1.249 lakhs.

144 landless scheduled Caste families were settled on land at an expenditure of Rs. 0.432 lakh.

37 students were given stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.106 lakh. 300 students were given book grants at a cost of Rs. 0.210 lakh. 1,174 girl students reading in classes III to VIII were given school dresses involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.175 lakh. 10 scheduled caste trainees were given stipends involving an expenditure of Rs. 0.042 lakh for undergoing training in various Industrial Institutes.

A sum of Rs. 0.284 lakh was spent for health, housing and other schemes.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year 1968-69, 7 Post-stage II Blocks with headquarters at Jirania, Panisagar, Kumarghat, Chailengta, Salema, Bolanpasa and Amarpur; 7 Stage II Blocks with headquarters at Udaipur, Melaghar, Bagafa, Rajnagar, Satchand, Kanchanpur and Hatimaratilla; and 3 Stage I Blocks with headquarters at Bishalgarh, Mohanpur and Teliamura continued to function.

Under the Community Development Programme, the schemes on agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation and reclamation, health and sanitation, education, social education, rural arts, crafts and industries and communication were continued. The achievements made under the above mentioned schemes during the year under report were as under:—

Agriculture .

Special stress was given on the cultivation of paddy of local varieties including Taichung Native-I, Jute, Groundnut, Potato,

Sugarcane, Mustard, Pea, Summar and Winter Vegetables and mixed cropping in improved method. Regular demonstrations were arranged in the fields to create enthusiasm among cultivators. Most of the demonstrations were successful. The response from the cultivators for grow more food was encouraging.

Animal Husbandry

105 poultry owners were given grants at the rate of Rs. 150/- per family and 24 poultry owners at the rate of Rs. 600/- per family on 50 percent subsidy for construction of poultry sheds. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 300/- was given to one poultry owner and Rs. 200/- to one poultry owner for the same purpose. An amount of Rs. 150/- was given to two cattle owners for construction of cattle sheds as per approved specification of the Animal Husbandry Department. Medicine was supplied for treatment of the livestock through the Village Level Workers. 22 cattle shows were held and prizes distributed under the scheme. Fodder demonstrations were also organised in some Blocks.

Minor Irrigation and Reclamation

The cultivators of the different Blocks reclaimed waste and marshy lands by way of constructing bunds, excavating channels, ponds etc. The beneficiaries defrayed the reclamation cost ranging from 50 percent to 75 percent and the Government met the remaining portion of the expenditure. 16 pumping sets were supplied to 16 cultivators on 25 percent subsidy for irrigation purpose. Loans to the extent of Rs. 45,000/- were given to 22 cultivators to purchase pumping sets for irrigation of cultivable lands. Loans were also given to the cultivators for reclamation of waste and marshy lands. As a result of these measures, the single-cropped land was brought under double-crop cultivation while the double-cropped land under tripple-crop cultivation.

Health and Sanitation

13 R.C.C. wells were constructed on 75 percent subsidy and eight on 87½ percent subsidy. 24 tube wells were sunk on 75 percent subsidy and 23 on 87½ percent for supplying drinking water in the rural areas. 17 Baby Shows were organised and prizes distributed. An amount of Rs. 3,015/- was spent on Baby Show.

Education

Five libraries for children were started and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 4,585/- was given to the libraries

for purchase of books and construction of library building. Barbed wire and agricultural equipments were given for growing orchards within the premises of 28 Balwadi Schools under the different Blocks. Montessory apparatus involving an expenditure of Rs. 6,535/- was purchased for the students of six Primary Schools. Chatais, carpets etc. involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,884/- were purchased and supplied to 34 Balwadi Schools to provide sitting arrangements of the students. R.C.C. pillars were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,900/- and supplied to the Balwadi Schools for fencing the horticultural orchards. One semi-permanent poultry shelter was constructed at an expenditure of Rs. 800/- at Kalachari under the Kamalpur Block. Playing materials involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,800/- were supplied to clubs. Furniture involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,839 was supplied to Balwadi Schools. Grants to the extent of Rs. 4,486/- were given for the repair and reconstruction of the Pre-primary Schools.

Social Education

An expenditure of Rs. 11,977/- was incurred towards the cost of newspapers, magazines, kerosene oil etc. for running 17 Information Centres under the Blocks. Musical instruments involving an expenditure of Rs. 294/- were purchased and distributed for organising cultural functions. Village Leaders' Training Camps were organised for the purpose of giving an idea to them about the various development activities undertaken under the Community Development Programmes. Sporting goods involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,976/- were supplied to 33 Youth Clubs/Social Education Centres. Books and furniture worth Rs. 1,392/- were supplied for imparting education to the neo-literates. Books, slates, lights etc. worth Rs. 4,309/- were supplied to organise intensive drive for the removal of illiteracy in some villages under some Blocks.

Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries

Rs. 19,161.22 paise were given as stipend to 71 students studying in the Industrial Training Institutes at Indranagar and Kailasahar in different trades. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 33,575/- was given to 121 artisans for purchase of equipments. Eight Training-cum-Production Centres on weaving were run in 8 Blocks and financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 35,300/- was given.

Communication

23 S.P.T. bridges and 50 culverts were constructed on village roads during the year under report.

Expenditure

During the year an amount of Rs. 10.244 lakhs was spent against the budget grant of Rs. 10.941 lakhs for the implementation of different schemes under the Community Development Programmes.

SURVEY & SETTLEMENT

The Survey & Settlement Operation in Tripura including land reforms were continued during the year. The progress achieved upto 31.3.69 in the different stages of work was as follows:—

Stage of work	Work done upto 31.3.68	Work done from 1.4.68 to 31.3.69	Total work done upto 31.3.1969
1	2	3	4
(Area shown in Sq Kilometres)			
1. Village boundary demarcation	10660.34	—	10660.34
2. Traverse	10646.09	—	10646.09
3. Kistwar (Internal Survey)	10646.09	—	10646.09
4. Khanapuri (Preliminary record writing)	10646.09	—	10646.09
5. Bujharat (Local explanation)	10646.09	—	10646.09
6. Implementation of land Reforms (Notification vesting estate in the Govt. u/s. 134 of the Act)	10660.34	—	10660.34
7. Preparation of Compensation assessment rolls and draft publication	9133.81	819.73	9953.53
8. Attestation and Jamabandi	10639.10	—	10639.10
9. Draft publication of record of rights	10585.82	31.73	10617.55
10. Disposal of objection	10422.42	122.35	10544.77
11. Final Publication	10397.12	147.24	10544.36
12. Final Scrutiny	5545.55	1181.57	6727.12

The provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 except those relating to prevention of fragmentation were enforced in the entire territory. Section 99 (1) (c) of the Act was also enforced in all the areas of the territory except in six moujas of Kotwali Police Station of Sadar Sub-Division.

An amount of Rs. 23,41,546.78 p was paid as Compensation to 2213 ex-intermediaries upto 31.3.69.

Out of 2,31,739 mutation cases recorded upto 31.3.69 in all the Sub-Divisions, 2,18,952 cases were disposed of.

As against 2,09,106 cases of un-authorised occupation of khas land, 1,48,109 cases were disposed of upto 31.3.69. The following amount was realised upto 31.3.69 :—

1) Court Fee	Rs. 8,15,297.24 p.
2) Sale proceeds of parchas	Rs. 88,164.20 p.
3) Saleable Forms	Rs. 54,946.79 p.
4) Realisation of 1st instalment of premium	Rs. 8,10,335'02 p.
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	17,68,743.25 p.

The total Budget provision for the Survey & Settlement Organisation during the year was Rs. 29,11,000/- and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 29,73,000/-. The excess expenditure of Rs. 62,000/- was due to drawal of arear pay and increment of the Officers and staff and drawal of arear D.A. for the pay and adjustment of B.T. Bills etc. .

JAIL DEPARTMENT

The existing Central Jail at Agartala and the nine Sub-Jails in nine Sub-divisional headquarters continued to function during the year.

The total jail population during the year was 5,753 as against 4,853 during 1967-68, the daily average being 517.43. Of the total jail inmates, 752 were convicts, 8 detenues and 4,993 undertrial prisoners. 7 of the undertrials were sentenced to a term of more than 2 years for commission of robbery, dacoity, murder etc., and of them 5 were sentenced to life imprisonment. 20 convicts were released under remission system as against 38 during 1967-68. The maximum remission earned by a convict was 117 days. One of the convicts who had a conviction for 7 years earned remission of 309 days and was released during the year. 41 offenders were released on probation with supervision under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. 11 undertrial prisoners escaped from the jail during the year. 4 of them were recaptured.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. 4 undertrial prisoners died during the year. In the Central Jail at Agartala, a hospital continued to function.

One M. E. School was continued in the Central Jail for compulsory education of all convicts upto the age of 50 according to the scheme laid down for the purpose. All vocational training facilities as in previous years continued to exist with encouraging results. One of the convicts won the "certificate of merit" from All India Handicrafts Board and a cash reward of Rs. 100/- for bamboo and cane works.

Arrangement for religious and moral instructions was continued in the Central Jail. Visits and participation of the Jail inmates in religious observances of National importance in the open society were casually arranged.

Facilities for in-door and out-door games and also for social and cultural programmes were provided to the jail inmates as in previous year. In the Sub-Jails facilities of in-door games were continued. The Social Educational Workers attended Sub-Jails for adult education.

The total income out of the jail products was Rs. 52,336/- as against Rs. 48,068/- of the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 8,02,715/- was incurred for the administration of Jails as against the budget provision of Rs. 8,25,800/- during the year.

EXCISE

The total excise revenue and charges collected during the year 1968-69 were as under :—

(i) Gross revenue	—Rs. 6,80,311/-
(ii) Charges	—Rs. 1,11,136/-
(iii) Net revenue	—Rs. 5,69,175/-

During the year, 168 cases of violation of the Excise Law were detected and sent to court. Adding 15 pending cases of the preceding year, the number of cases for disposal was 183, out of which 149 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 34 cases pending at the end of the year.

PANCHAYAT RAJ DEPARTMENT

The programme for setting up Panchayats in this Territory was initiated during the Third Plan period. The U.P. Panchayat Raj Act, 1947 was extended to Tripura with certain modification with effect from May, 1959, and the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules were framed thereunder in 1961.

During the period under review elections were held in one C.D. Block for second term of office covering 37 Gaon Panchayats and 10 Nyaya Panchayats. Besides, bye-elections were held in 22 Gaon Sabha Constituencies in one of the C.D. Blocks.

Lately, under Rule 57-B of the Tripura Panchayat Raj Rules, 1961, the Panchayat Raj Bodies since established had been authorised to start functioning by a formal statutory notification No. F. 7(1)-Panch/63, dated 17th September, 1967 as was published in Tripura Gazette on the 22nd September, 1967. The agency of the Gaon Panchayats had been associated with all developmental programme at the Block level.

The Panchayati Raj Training Institute continued to impart training to the officials and non-officials associated with the Panchayats and also to Panchayat Secretaries. 445 officials and 166 non-officials had undergone training in this Institute till the end of 1968-69.

An amount of Rs. 1,13,200/- was spent for implementation of the Panchayat Programme under Plan Sector as against the budget provision of Rs. 2,48,000/- during the year.

NATIONAL SAVINGS MOVEMENT IN TRIPURA

The National Savings organisation in Tripura continued its efforts for popularisation of various small savings schemes. It launched a campaign to educate the depositors on the need of sustaining their savings and avoidance of unnecessary withdrawals. During the year, a special drive was launched for popularisation of the pay Roll Savings scheme in the educational institutions and Government establishments in Tripura and as a result, 19 new pay roll Savings groups were formed as against 13 groups formed during 1967-68.

The small savings campaign in the rural areas suffered to a considerable extent due to economic hardship of the rural

population. 869 Cumulative Time Deposit accounts and 4,207 post office Savings Bank accounts were opened during the year as against 608 Cumulative Time Deposit accounts and 6,827 post Office Savings Bank accounts opened during the previous year. The total gross amounts deposited in the Cumulative Time Deposit accounts and in the post office Savings Bank Accounts were Rs. 3,27,223/- and Rs. 1,46,07,746/- as against the previous year's figures of Rs. 2,50,532/- and Rs. 1,77,89,696/- respectively. The total gross and net collections under different Small Savings securities during the year were Rs. 1,53,26,470/- and Rs. 19,36,306/- as against the previous year's figures of Rs. 1,84,46,000/- and Rs. 30,40,000/- respectively.

The following table will give an indication of the progress made in the field of small savings since 1960-61 :—

Year	Gross collection	Net collection
1960-61	Rs. 54,47,000/-	Rs. 15,18,000/-
1961-62	Rs. 63,48,000/-	Rs. 11,74,000/-
1962-63	Rs. 65,78,000/-	Rs. 10,34,000/-
1963-64	Rs. 78,62,000/-	Rs. 15,69,000/-
1964-65	Rs. 99,68,000/-	Rs. 16,97,000/-
1965-66	Rs. 91,81,000/-	Rs. 16,62,000/-
1966-67	Rs. 1,19,30,000/-	Rs. 23,24,000/-
1967-68	Rs. 1,84,46,000/-	Rs. 30,40,000/-
1968-69	Rs. 1,53,26,470/-	Rs. 19,36,306/-

REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT

The influx of migrants from East Pakistan decreased during the year 1968-69. During the year, 750 families consisting of 3,356 persons entered Tripura through unauthorised routes, as against 1,967 families consisting of 9,991 persons during the preceding year. Of them, 466 families consisting of 1,823 persons were admitted into the camps at Arundhutinagar and the remaining 284 families consisting of 1,533 persons were residing outside the camps. 432 new migrant families consisting of 1,413 persons belonging to 'permanent liability category' were allowed accommodation in the 'permanent liability camp' at Arundhutinagar and they were given relief benefits. The migrants admitted in the camps were given relief benefits as per

existing scales. The migrants residing outside the camps were not given any relief benefits as per existing instructions of the Government of India.

During the year, 1,199 families consisting of 4,449 persons were residing in the camps. Out of the aforesaid migrants, 556 families consisting of 2,147 persons were sent to Mana Camp in Madhya Pradesh for rehabilitation.

The construction of a 'permanent liability home' for the destitute migrants was in progress. An amount of Rs. 1,77,280/- was spent for this construction upto 31st March, 1969.

An amount of Rs. 50,000/- was spent for disbursement of loans to 111 new migrants residing in the camps. Out of 111 migrants, 12 families were given Rs. 20,300/- as loans for running petty business and house building, 11 families were given Rs. 3,300/- as agricultural loans and 88 families were given Rs. 26,400/- as loans for purchase of bullocks.

An amount of Rs. 11,95,058/- was spent for the maintenance of the camps and establishment during the year.

LAND ACQUISITION

The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Act I of 1894), the West Bengal Land Development and Planning Act, 1948 (XXI of 1948) and the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (Act XXX of 1952) were in force in the matter of acquisition of land in the Territory. The details of the work disposed of during the year were as follows :—

(1) Total number of cases pending as on 31.3.1968	93
(2) Total number of acquisition cases instituted during the year	42
(3) Total number of acquisition cases disposed of during the year	55
(4) Total number of acquisition cases pending as on 31.3.1969	80
(5) Total area of land acquired during the year	149.390 acres
(6) Total amount awarded as compensation to 2,524 awardees	Rs. 16,02,251.20 P
(7) Total amount disbursed as compensation	Rs. 5,59,414.38 P

FOREST DEPARTMENT

General

During the year, the existing five Territorial Forest Divisions and two Soil Conservation Divisions continued to function. The existing Working Plan Division and Direction Division also continued to function. There were 24 Ranges, 113 Beats, 4 Sub-Beats and 6 Check Posts under the Territorial Forest Divisions and 9 Soil Conservation Ranges and 39 Soil Conservation Centres under the Soil Conservation Divisions. 19 Mobile Patrol Parties were also maintained for patrolling the forests and for constant and continuous watch on strategic points with a view to preventing illicit felling and theft of forest produce and encroachment in the forest areas.

With a view to achieving the all round development of forests in general and conserving forest wealth in particular, development schemes costing Rs. 17.350 lakhs were programmed during the year. The schemes covered mostly Afforestation, Soil Conservation, Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests, Protection of Forests, Development of Minor Forest produce, Plantation of Fast Growing Species etc. The achievement made under the different schemes are summarised below: —

Afforestation

Under the afforestation programme, 4 schemes viz. (1) Plantation for Industrial and Commercial Uses, (2) Fuel Wood Plantation, (3) Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests and (4) Development of Minor Forest Produces were undertaken. The target under the Afforestation programme was to undertake plantation in 883.70 hectares. Against this, 840.041 hectares were planted including 21.521 hectares under Rubber Plantation. Important Species, such as Sal, Teak, Chamal, Karai, Gamar, Jam, Bamboo, Cane etc. were raised under the programme.

Soil Conservation

Under the Soil Conservation Programme, 2 Schemes viz. (1) Afforestation and Revegetation Works and (2) Horticultural Practice in the old Jhum areas were taken in hand. Against the target of 319.60 hectares, 342.769 hectares were covered under the Soil Conservation Schemes. Species like Sal, Karai, Gamar, Sonal, Chamal, Jam etc. were raised under the scheme.

Plantation of Fast Growing Species

Under the programme for plantation of fast growing species taken up under the Centrally sponsored scheme, 38.647 hectares

were planted against the target of 280 hectares. Species like Karai, Eucalyptus, Simul, Garjan etc. were planted under the scheme. The work of plantation could not progress well due to disturbances created by some section of anti-social elements.

Demarcation of Forest Boundary and Constitution of Reserved Forests

So far, 2,653.05 Sq. Kms. of Forest area has been finally constituted as reserved forests and demarcation of 3,882.57 Sq. Km. of forest boundary completed. During the year, the work of demarcation of reserved forest was not taken up as the remaining forest areas were not finally constituted as reserved forests due to non-receipt of clearance from the Forest Settlement Officers.

Construction of Forest Roads

11.57 Kms. of Forest Roads were constructed during the year as against the target of 5.00 Kms.

Training

During the year, 4 Officers continued training in Diploma Course at Dehra Dun. 1 (One) student was sent for training in Rangers course (1968-70) at Dehra Dun and 1 student sent during 1967-68 continued training during the year at Dehra Dun. One student sent during 1966-67 for training in Rangers course at Coimbatore continued training during 1968-69. 12 students sent for training in Foresters course (1967-68) in West Bengal Forest School continued their training during the year, 9 students were sent for training in the said school in 1968-69 course during the year.

2 students who were sent for training in Foresters course at Assam Forest School in 1967-68 course continued their training during the year and 2 students were also sent for training in the said school in 1968-69 course. 23 Forest Guards got training in the Forest Guards' Training School at Sepahijala in Tripura.

Forest Offences

During the year 2,995 cases involving 4,129 persons were detected. Adding 886 pending cases of the previous year, the number of cases for disposal stood at 3,881. Of these, 339 cases were disposed of in Courts and 2,646 cases were adjudicated departmentally. 896 cases were pending at the close of the year.

Concessional grant of Forest Produce

In addition to the normal free grants allowed to the bona-fide residents, a considerable quantity of forest produce like

bamboo, thatch, house posts etc. were allowed free of royalty or at concessional rates to persons whose houses were affected by flood, cyclone, fire etc.

Forest Revenue and Expenditure

During the year, an amount of Rs. 17,87,681.78 Paise was realised as Forest Revenue as against Rs. 14,21,573.00 during the previous year. An amount of Rs. 42,35,439.36 was spent during the year as against the budget grant of Rs. 42,26,000.00

Rewards and Punishment

During the year, 11 Forest subordinates were rewarded for meretorious work and 20 Forest subordinates were punished for delinquency in duty after drawing up disciplinary proceedings.

Wild Life Preservation

Wild Life continued to be protected.—The wild life which became source of danger to human being were destroyed. During the year, 1 case of illegal shooting of deer was detected and adjudicated departmentally.

Kheda Operation

During the year, no kheda operation was taken up. 24 Elephants were, however, captured by Mela Sekar.

Flowering of bambo

Sporadic flowering of rupai (*Dendro Calamus Longispathus*) bamboo was noticed in different parts of Tripura.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1932 and the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Rules, 1933 were in force in the Territory.

The State Transport Authority consisting of 7 members with the District Magistrate & Collector, Tripura as Chairman and the Registering Authority, Motor Vehicles as Secretary continued to function.

Two viable units of passenger transport and two viable units of goods transport continued to function.

Bus services regularly operated during the year on the following 18 routes :—

Name of the routes	Distance	
1. Agartala-Kamalpur	125.58	Kilometres
2. Agartala-Simna	45.08	,,
3. Agartala-Khowai	59.57	,,
4. Agartala-Udaipur	51.52	,,
5. Agartala-Dharmanagar	200.64	,,
6. Agartala-Sonamura	59.57	,,
7. Agartala-Bishalgarh	20.93	,,
8. Agartala-Teliamura	46.49	,,
9. Agartala-Belonia	104.65	,,
10. Agartala-Sabroom	136.85	,,
11. Agartala-Konaban	32.20	,,
12. Sonamura-Udaipur	32.20	,,
13. Udaipur-Amarpur-Nutanbazar	51.52	,,
14. Teliamura-Ampi-Amarpur	56.35	,,
15. Belonia-Rajnagar-Radhanagar	51.52	,,
16. Dharmanagar-Kadamtala-Pecharthal (T.E.)	20.93	,,
17. Agartala-Bamutia	16.00	,,
18. Agartala-Gabardibazar	17.00	,,

The rates of bus fare were as under :—

1. 5 paise per passenger per mile on black topped roads.
2. 6 paise per passenger per mile on metalled roads.
3. 7 paise per passenger per mile on hilly roads.
4. 10 paise per passenger per mile on kutcha roads.

To serve the transport needs of Agartala Town and its neighbourhood, bus services in 4 routes continued to operate.

Inter-State agreement between Tripura and Assam concluded on 12th June, 1962 on the basis of single point taxation continued to function satisfactorily. Agartala-Karimganj route covering 265.65 Kms. and Dharmanagar-Patherkandi route covering 40.25 Kms. were the two Inter-State routes.

The following table will show the numbers of buses and goods vehicles which were allowed to ply on the Inter-State routes as per terms of the agreement :—

Name of the Inter-State routes	No. of vehicles allowed to ply			
	Buses		Goods vehicles	
	In Tripura	In Assam	In Tripura	In Assam
1. Agartala-Karimganj	3	3	130	130
2. Dharmanagar-Patherkandi	8	8	—	—

The numbers of new vehicles registered during the year were as under :—

Private car	..	91
Contract carriage	..	139
Goods carrier	..	74
Motor Cycle	..	54
Trailor	..	30
Tractor	..	2
Stage Carriage	..	2
Van	..	5
Total :	..	397

The total number of vehicles categorywise as on 31.3.69 stood as under :—

Private car	..	802
Contract Carriage	..	545
Goods carrier	..	1,086
Motor Cycle	..	292
Trailer	..	241
Tractor	..	33
Stage carriage	..	253
Van	..	73
Total :	..	3,325

The number of driving licences and learners' licences issued during the year were 405 and 1,518 respectively.

The total amount of revenue collected during the year was Rs. 3,31,000/-. The expenditure for the Transport Organisation was Rs. 46,500/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 52,000/-.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES DEPARTMENT

As in the previous year, activities for rural welfare, production of better breeds of livestock and poultry and control and treatment of animal diseases and dairy extension works were undertaken by the Department.

Veterinary Institutions

Under the Non-Plan Schemes, 1 Veterinary Hospital, 11 Vety. Dispensaries, 5 Rural Vety. Dispensaries, 8 Stockman Centres, 7 Vety. Units and 2 Mobile Vety. Units continued to function during the year.

Under the Plan-Schemes, 2 Vety. Dispensaries and 8 Stockman Centres functioned during the year.

In the Veterinary institutions, 2,06,554 livestock were treated, 10,238 castrations were performed and 93,470 inoculations were done. In all 316 epidemic reports were received and all the reports were attended with promptitude.

Rinderpest Eradication

As recommended by the Central Rinderpest Committee, the follow up work of the Rinderpest eradication was undertaken during the year. 42,996 cattle were vaccinated against the Rinderpest disease.

Ranikhet Disease Control

Under the scheme for control of Ranikhet disease, 5423 birds were vaccinated.

Training

15 students sent for studies in B.V.Sc Course and A. H. Course outside Tripura continued their training.

Key Village Scheme

Under the non-plan schemes, 6 Key Village Blocks with 45 Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres continued to function. 6,872 upgraded calves were born in these Blocks. 18,030 inseminations, 4,544 castrations and 25,894 inoculations were performed and 879 semen collections were made during the year. Besides, 112 cows were inseminated in the urban areas.

Hill Cattle Development Scheme

One Artificial Insemination Sub-Centre and 4 Artificial Insemination Subsidiary Centres continued to function under the non-plan schemes. In these institutions 690 upgraded calves were born and 2,292 cows were inseminated artificially by the superior germ-plasm of Jersey bulls.

Feeds & Fodder Development Scheme

Under the non-plan Schemes, 1 Fodder Demonstration Farm continued to function: 5,066 Kgs. of slips 2,755 Kgs. of fodder cuttings and 8,500 Kgs. of fodder seeds were distributed for encouragement of fodder cultivation. 1,15,625 Kgs. of green fodder were produced in the Demonstration Farm.

Poultry and Piggery Development Scheme

Under the non-plan schemes, one Poultry Farm, 1 Duck Multiplication Centre, 4 Poultry Extension Centres and 4 Duck extension Centres continued to function. In these institutions 8,843 chicks and 1,19,091 eggs were produced. 563 birds for breeding purposes were distributed. 82,856 eggs were sold for table purpose, 23,226 eggs were used for hatching.

Under the non-plan schemes, 1 Pig breeding farm and 3 Piggery Units continued to function. In these institutions, 177 piglings were born and 31 pigs and piglings were distributed to the interested breeders.

Disease Investigation

In the Disease Investigation Laboratory at Agartala, 2,611 faecal samples, 684 blood sera, 89 blood smears were examined and 28 post-mortem examinations were conducted. Besides, 10 pathological samples were forwarded to laboratories outside Tripura for further examination.

Investigation and Control of bovine mastitis in Tripura

In order to study the prevalance of mastitis in cattle and evolve measures for the effective treatment and control of the disease, research was conducted in the Disease Investigation Laboratory at Agartala in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of New Delhi. 285 samples of udder secretions from 76 cows were subjected to different clinical tests and cultural examination and 280 cultures were isolated. The affected animals were treated in the Mastitis Clinic at Agartala.

Study of avian Salmonellosis in Tripura

Study of avian Salmonellosis was conducted in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Under the programme, 87 eggs and dead-in-shell embryos, 57 dead chicks, 14 dead ducklings and 1 adult dead fowl were examined.

Sero-diagnosis of Brucellosis in domestic animal

In accordance with the technical programme suggested by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Council of Microbiological Research, New Delhi, works on 'Sero-diagnosis of Brucellosis in domestic animals' was conducted.

Dairying and Milk Supply

The urban milk supply scheme for distribution of milk in Agartala town was continued. 4,200 liters of milk was supplied daily from the Agartala Dairy for catering to the needs of 6,000 families of the town. The Dairy supplied milk also to the different hospitals and police units during the year.

As the demand for supply of milk has increased it is proposed to construct a new Dairy with the handling capacity of 6,000 liters of milk daily. The site for construction of new Dairy has been provisionally selected and the formalities for purchase of equipments have been completed.

The scheme for the survey of milk pockets was continued. The Survey work was conducted at Teliamura under Khowai Sub-Division, Bishramganj in Sadar and Bagma in Udaipur and the result of survey was found quite satisfactory.

The Dairy Extension Scheme was undertaken with a view to improving the quality and quantity of milk.

By implementation of Dairy Extension Scheme, the quality and quantity of milk have been improved in milk shed areas.

The cattle colony established at Radhakishorenagar in Sadar Sub-Division during the year 1965-66 continued functioning under the Dairy Extension Scheme.

The technical staff under the scheme continued to give advice to the cattle owners in the modern method of milking and animal keeping.

The Assembly Centres constructed at Teliamura and at Bishramganj have not started functioning as the plant could not be installed.

Two students sent for undergoing training in B.Sc. in Dairying during the year 1965-66 continued studies. Two students sent for training in Indian Dairy Diploma Course during the year 1967-68 also continued the training. During the year under report two more students were deputed to receive training in I.D.D. Course.

The total expenditure of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services Department (including Dairy Development) was Rs. 43,08,600 as against the budget provision of Rs. 43,13,668 during the year.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT

There were 697 Co-operative Societies in Tripura during the year under report. The activities of the important societies were as under :—

State Co-operative Bank

Tripura State Co-operative Bank continued to render financial assistance to the Credit Societies and the Marketing Societies for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing operations. The total membership of the Bank stood at 455 at the end of the year. The share capital of the Bank stood at Rs. 10,67,000/-. The working capital of the Bank was Rs. 74,81,000/- during the year. The Bank had Rs. 9,36,000/- as Reserve and other funds. The Bank advanced an amount of Rs. 44,48,000/- as loan during the year. The total deposit declined and stood at Rs. 33,78,000/- at the end of the year. The total amount of loans outstanding was Rs. 41,06,000/- at the end of the year. The Bank was provided with Rs. 36,000/- as managerial grant and Rs. 2,00,000/- as long-term loan during the year. The Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 500/- during the year 1968-69.

Land Mortgage Bank

Tripura Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd. continued to provide long-term credit to the agriculturists. The membership of the Bank rose from 1,373 to 1,445. The paid-up share capital of the Bank rose to Rs. 2,06,000/- from Rs. 2,02,100/-

in the previous year. The Bank advanced loans of Rs. 41,000/- (i.e. Rs. 37,000/- for land improvement and Rs. 4,000/- for debt redemption) during the year. The Bank was provided with Rs. 7,800/- as managerial subsidy. The Bank earned a nominal profit of Rs. 100/- as against Rs. 4,800/- in the last year.

Marketing Societies

14 Primary Marketing Societies and one Apex Marketing Society continued to provide marketing facilities to the small producers at fair price. The societies also took up the distribution of consumers articles in the rural areas. The membership of the Primary Marketing Societies stood at 1,771 and the paid-up share capital was Rs. 8,78,000/-. The total sale proceeds of these societies was Rs. 84,41,000/-. During the year, an additional share capital to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- was provided to one Primary Marketing Society. An amount of Rs. 23,400/- was provided to the 14 Primary Marketing Societies as managerial subsidy. 8 Primary Marketing Societies were granted Rs. 8,000/- for distribution of consumers articles in the rural areas. The societies distributed essential commodities worth Rs. 76,27,000/- in the rural areas. Out of the 14 Primary Marketing Societies, 8 societies earned profit of Rs. 97,000/- and 6 societies incurred loss of Rs. 37,000/-.

Farming Society

At the end of the year, there were 3 Farming Societies of which one was Joint Farming Society and 2 were Collective Farming Societies. The membership of these societies was 392. The societies covered an area of 2,110 acres.

Consumers' Stores

The Tripura Wholesale Consumers' Co-operative Stores Ltd. continued to function at Agartala town. At the end of the year, the paid up share capital of the stores was Rs. 1,57,000/- of which Rs. 1,00,000/- was contributed by the Government. During the year, the stores earned a net profit of Rs. 88,000/-. Most of the Primary Consumers' Stores set up in and around of Agartala town were engaged in the distribution of essential commodities to the consumers at fair prices.

Education of Non-officials

Under the programme of education of non-officials, 51 Secretaries including Managers, 7 prospective young leaders, 379 Managing Committee members, 189 prospective Managing

Committee members and 335 ordinary members were imparted training by the educational units of the Tripura State Co-operative Union Ltd. The Union was given grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 50,000/- for implementation of the training programme.

Expenditure

The Co-operative Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,31,074/- as against the budget provision of Rs. 19,73,500/- during the year under report for implementation of the Plan and Non-Plan Schemes.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains

Tripura is deficit in food-grains. In order to meet the deficiency, the Government of India allotted 20,082 tonnes of rice and 34,186 tonnes of wheat, of which 15,947 tonnes of rice and 30,098 tonnes of wheat were received. The remaining allotted quantity of rice and wheat awaited delivery from the central pool when the year ended. In addition to the supply of foodgrains received from the Government of India, procurement of rice and paddy was also undertaken locally. As against the target for procurement of 6,500 tonnes of paddy, 1,769 tonnes of paddy and 106 tonnes of rice were procured. The local procurement was unsatisfactory as the open market price of rice and paddy all over the territory was higher than the price fixed for the purpose of procurement. Procurement was made by requisitioning and from voluntary sales at the fixed price of Rs. 56.25 paise per quintal of paddy and Rs. 93.73 paise per quintal of rice.

Foodgrains were supplied to the people through fair price shops against family cards. During the months of June and July, 1968, 195 fair price shops covering about 9,11,706 persons were in operation, but at the end of March, 1969, there were 214 fair price shops covering about 8,35,387 persons. During the year, 15,195 tonnes of rice, 1,773 tonnes of paddy and 20,888 tonnes of wheat were distributed through fair price shops.

Buffer stocks of essential foodstuff, viz. salt, pulses and edible oils to the extent of two months' requirement was maintained on Government account. The stocks were replenished from time to time to ensure that 2 months' supplies were

always in hand. The stocks were stored mainly at Agartala. The following table will show the quantity of various essential foodstuff procured to build up the buffer stock, the quantity released for sale and the quantity in stock as on 31.3.1969 :—

Name of the foodstuff	Opening balance as on 1.4.68 (in tonnes)	Quantity procured during the year (in tonnes)	Quantity released for sale (in tonnes)	Quantity in stock as on 31.3.69 (in tonnes)
1. Salt	781	nil	781	nil
2. <i>Edible Oil</i>				
(a) Mustard Oil	431	nil	396	35
(b) Vegetable Oil	47	40	77.3	9.7
3. Pulses	194	462	442.2	213.8

During the year no control order was issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

An expenditure of Rs. 7,00,91,775/- was incurred against the final grant of Rs. 5,20,29,200/- by the Food Organisation during the year. The reasons of the excess expenditure were adjustment of B. T. bills of previous years and advance payment of value of foodgrains.

Supply of Essential Commodities

The Civil Supplies Organisation was entrusted with matters relating to regular supply of various essential commodities including building materials. The Organisation regulated the import and distribution of controlled commodities and arranged enforcement of various control orders issued from time to time by issuing licences, permits, authorisations etc. to the importers. It had to secure allocation of quotas from the Government of India and other Corporation and Bodies appointed by the Government of India and from manufacturers. The Organisation had also to coordinate the programme for the movement of goods on Government and traders account. It endeavoured to exercise check on the soaring prices of essential commodities by exercising statutory or executive measures, as and when required.

During the year, about 335 tonnes of G.C.I. sheets were imported from the major steel plants by the stockists against consumers' quota. About 8,960 tonnes of cement under rate

contract and 4,800 tonnes of cement outside rate contract were imported against allocation made by the Cement Corporation of India, Ltd.

The Territory faced a prolonged scarcity of kerosene oil since October, 1968 to January, 1969 partly due to drastic cut in the production of superior quality of kerosene oil at Digboi and Noonmati Refineries following the North Bengal flood and partly due to limited supplies of tank wagons by the Railways for despatch of POL products to Tripura. The position, however, improved from February, 1969.

The statutory control on the prices of vanaspati was imposed by the Government of India with effect from 7.9.1968. Since then the supply of vanaspati at the prices fixed by the Government of India became scarce. To make the supply available to the consumers at statutory prices, the Government of India were moved to fix a quota of 150 tonnes per month for this territory.

The scarcity position in regard to the supply of baby food prevailed till November, 1968. As a result of constant persuasion with the distributors, the position improved considerably since December, 1968.

The supply position of motor tyres and tubes, particularly of jeeps and cycle tyres and tubes was not quite satisfactory during the year.

The total expenditure of the Organisation was Rs. 2,86,000/- as against final grant of Rs. 3,14,000/- The savings were due to non-receipt of vouchers by the Accountant General, Assam and Nagaland, Agartala Branch from Accountant General, West Bengal in connection with expenditure incurred by the Controller of Supplies, Government of Tripura in Calcutta.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Agartala Municipality

The management of the Agartala Municipality continued to remain under an Administrator.

The total income of the Municipality derived from taxes, fees etc. amounted to Rs. 5,59,750/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 7,54,186/- during the year. The deficit was met out of the grants received from the Government.

Necessary measures for the preservation of health and sanitation of the Agartala Town were taken. The general condition of health of the town population was on the whole satisfactory. The schemes for construction of water works, drainage, market and development of Agartala Town were continued. The Scheme of water supply for the Agartala town was completed. 67% of work of drainage was also completed. Improvement and resectioning of 2 miles of town roads was made. Sweepers' passages measuring 1 mile was constructed and improved. The Children's Park at Agartala was improved by providing iron grilles, playing accessories, pucca roads and fluorescent lights. Construction of two blocks in Dhaleswa market was done.

Grant to the extent of Rs. 15,000/- for rehabilitation of sweepers, Rs. 2,00,000/- lakhs for restoration and renovation of roads and bridges and Rs. 1,20,000/- for the improvement of Agartala Town were given to the Agartala Municipality during the year. An additional grant of Rs. 1,75,000/- was also given to the Municipality to cover the deficit of the normal budget.

HOME (POLICE) DEPARTMENT

General

The Inspector General of Police continued to hold the charge of the Deputy Inspector General of Border Security Force and the Commandant General of the Home Guards.

The Border Security Force was responsible for the operational control of the Tripura-East Pakistan border. In addition to the Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police performed border security duties under the operational control of the Border Security Force. One battalion from Bihar performed internal security duties in addition to the Tripura Police Force.

The Tripura Police on the whole continued to discharge their duties satisfactorily. During the year, 66 officers and 324 personnel of the Armed Forces and 405 officers and 792 personnel of the Civil Police were rewarded for good work, while 13 officers and 258 personnel of the Armed Forces and 16 officers and 28 personnel of the Civil Police were departmentally punished for various delinquencies.

The total expenditure of the Police Organisation was Rs. 1,16,41,466.43 paise as against the budget provision of Rs. 1,39,68,000/- during the year.

Law and Order

The law and order situation was kept under control. There was, however, a growing discontent among the employees, labourers and other working classes over various demands. To voice their demands, they launched different types of demonstrations and rallies in the form of meetings, processions, strikes and even hunger strikes. In most of the cases, the problems were solved amicably by the Government. Strikes were also organised by the C.P.I. and the C.P.I. influenced students.

In spite of the vigil maintained by the Border Security Force, the Pakistani miscreants managed to sneak into Indian Territory and committed crimes. During the year under report, the number of incidents in the border areas increased. There were 16 incidents of kidnapping, 149 of cattle lifting, one case of firing by E.P.R. and 206 cases involving dacoity, theft, intrusion etc. caused by Pakistani miscreants and the Pakistani Armed Forces.

The Singkrak Tribal Union which was composed of some sections of the tribal people desirous of having a tribal area within Tripura increased their activities in the areas of Chhamanu and Gandacherra Police Stations. They visited several interior villages, collected subscriptions from the tribal villages and also recruited volunteers. They had sometimes associated themselves with the Mizo hostiles in the commission of crimes.

The Mizo hostiles were the main anti-social elements. On the 30th October, 1968, a group of the Mizo hostiles being armed with modern weapons and aided and abetted by Singkrak workers launched a major attack on our outpost at Chhamanu. The miscreants having started heavy firing on our outpost, our security personnel returned fire and as a result, the miscreants were beaten back. One man of the Central Reserve Police was killed and a few personnel were injured as a result of firing by Mizos. Effective steps were taken to curb the criminal activities of the Mizos and the Singkraks by the Border Security Force deployed in the vulnerable areas of the Tripura-Mizo border.

There was an increase in the number of criminal cases due to hostile activities of the Mizos, Sinkraks and other anti-social elements. In all, 3,510 criminal cases were registered during

the year 1968-69 as against 3,314 cases during 1967-68. The following table would show the number of criminal cases registered during the year as compared with the number of cases registered during the previous year :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Dacoity</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Burglary</i>	<i>Theft</i>	<i>Murder</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
1967-68	83	52	526	1122	23	1508	3314
1968-69	65	36	584	1300	35	1490	3510

Home Guards

The training programme of the Home Guards was continued. During the year, 1,000 rural Home Guards were trained, thereby raising the number of trained rural Home Guards to 4,000 as against the target of 4,500 Home Guards (including 500 urban Home Guards). 1,297 Home Guards were on duty in aid of the Civil administration for maintaining law and order. They were also deployed to duties such as, guarding of vulnerable points and areas, bridges on the Indo-Pak border, Government Ration Godowns and also at the sites of construction of roads etc. Their services were also utilised during floods, gales etc.

Training of Police Personnel

The Police Training College continued to impart training to the police personnel. During the year, 6 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 177 Constables of the Civil Police Force were imparted various training locally. Two Deputy Superintendents, one Inspector and 5 Sub-Inspectors of the Civil Police Force were sent outside the Territory for undergoing training in various courses. During the year, 16 Sub-Inspectors, 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 113 Head Constables, 101 Naiks and 376 Constables of the Armed Force were imparted various training locally. Two Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, 3 Naiks and 2 Constables were sent outside Tripura for undergoing various training.

Police Hospital

One 20-bedded Police Hospital continued to function at the head quarters where sick police personnel were treated in the out-door and in-door Departments.

Police Radio Grid

There were 63 Police Radio Grids during the year. Apart from the messages pertaining to law and order, important messages of various Departments of the Government were also transmitted through these Grids.

ELECTION DEPARTMENT

During the year electoral rolls were not revised as no bye-election was due to be held.

The election petition against the election to Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency was decided by the Court of Judicial Commissioner of Tripura. The said election was set aside and repoll was ordered by the Court. An appeal was filed by the respondent to the Supreme Court against the order of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, setting aside the election to Tripura West Parliamentary Constituency. The appeal was lying with the Supreme Court for decision. An amount of Rs. 1,49,654/- was spent against the budget provision of Rs. 1,57,000/- for the Department during the year.

FIRE SERVICES

The Fire Service units at Agartala, Udaipur, Dharmanagar and Belonia continued to function. The total operational staff of these units was 104. In addition, one Radio Mechanic and one Mechanic-cum-fitter were attached to the Fire Service unit at Agartala for repairing the radio equipments and Fire Service vehicles and engines of all units.

The Fire Service units responded to 162 fire calls and one false call during the year. In addition 52 special calls were attended to by them.

An amount of Rs. 3,56,630/- was spent for the fire service Organization out of the budget provision of Rs. 3,49,000/- during the year. The excess expenditure was due to adjustment of some Book Transfer bills of the previous year.

REGISTRATION

The registration of documents was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1908 and the Tripura Registration Rules, 1954. The destruction of records was done as per provisions of the Destruction of Registration Records Rules, 1963.

130 money lenders were registered under the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 as extended to this Territory in 1959. 16 marriages under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 were registered during the year.

The details of registration work done during the year were as under :—

Number of Registration

Compulsory	Optional	Total of Columns 1 & 2	Moveable property	Total of Columns. 3 & 4
1	2	3	4	5
63,224	778	64,002	1,032	65,034

Aggregate value of property transferred by registered deeds

Effecting Immoveable property	Effecting Move- able property	Total of Columns 6 & 7	Total receipts
6	7	8	9
Rs. 6,05,92,488	Rs. 7,98,941	Rs. 6,13,91,429	Rs. 3,00,786.22 P.

Refund	Net receipts	Total expenditure	Net income
10	11	12	13
Nil	Rs. 3,00,786.22P	Rs. 1,64,534.69 P	Rs. 1,36,251.53 P.

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Weather Condition

The normal annual rainfall in Tripura is 2100.7mm. The average rainfall in the territory during the year was 2308.5mm. as against 1970.1mm. during the previous year. The highest temperature recorded at Agartala in the month of May, 1968 was 39.4° C. whereas the lowest temperature recorded in the month of January, 1969 was 4.2° C.

Crop Condition

During the year, the acreage under Aus paddy increased by about 5% over the previous year. About 1,500 acres of land were covered with high yielding varieties of paddy seeds during

the Aus season. The crop was affected by flood in the months of June and July, 1968.

The acreage under Aman paddy increased slightly during the year in comparison with that of the previous year. About 1,400 acres of land were covered with high yielding varieties of paddy seeds during the Aman season. The crop was affected by drought during October and November, 1968.

The acreage under Boro paddy increased by about 12% during the year compared with the figure of the previous year as a result of extension of irrigation facilities. The area of about 600 acres was covered with high yielding varieties of paddy seeds during the Boro season.

The acreage under Jute and Mesta cultivation decreased by about 45% due to low price of Jute and Mesta fibres during the previous year. The yield of jute per acre was affected by flood in June and July, 1968. The weather condition for Mesta cultivation was, however, favourable.

The average yield of the principal crops during the year was less than that of the previous year. The estimates of the area and the production of principal crops are furnished in the following table :—

Name of the crops	Area in Hectares	Production in Tonnes/ Bales
Rice	2,64,123	2,19,000 Tonnes
Jute	6,478	45,360 Bales
Mesta	7,085	43,750 „
Cotton (ginned)	2,541	2,278 „
Rape and Mustard	3,845	1,510 Tonnes
Sesamum	2,266	941 „
Sugarcane	2,671	9,300 „
Kharif Pulses	931	410 „
Rabi Pulses	2,137	773 „
Tobacco	1,321	416 „
Dry Ginger	263	357 „
Chillies (Dry)	1,141	351 „
Potato	2,843	1,780 „

Production and Distribution of Improved Seeds

10 (Ten) Agricultural Farms continued to function for production of improved seeds. In addition, improved seeds

were also brought from outside. The following table will show the quantity of seeds produced in different Agricultural Farms :-

Name of seed	Quantity produced	
Improved Paddy Seeds	1,14,346.000	Kgs.
Wheat Seeds	11,109.000	„
Pea Seeds	211.000	„
Gram seeds	330.000	„
Groundnut seeds	1,142.000	„
Mustard Seeds	1,166.000	„
Lentil seeds	561.000	„
Arhar seeds	282.000	„
Sugarcane cuttings	219.000	Tonnes
Sesamum seeds	111.000	Kgs.
Jute seeds	2,468.000	„
Jute fibre	11,378.000	„
Dhaincha	236.000	„

The following table will reveal the quantity of seeds of different crops distributed during the year :—

Name of Seed	Quant.ty distributed during the year	
Taichung Native-I	30,869.100	Kgs.
Aman	37,076.250	„
Boro	1,486.000	„
I.R.-8	22,536.800	„
Aus	24,259.600	„
Pea	247.125	„
Bengal Gram	65.000	„
Potato	1,75 733.500	„
Black Gram	60.000	„
G. nut Seeds	2,105.500	„
Mustard	1,491.000	„
Lentil	997.600	„
Wheat	13,856.000	„
Maize	100.000	„
Sugarcane cuttings	94,115 000	„
Sesamum	54.000	„
Mung	3,000.000	„
Dha'ncha	84.650	.

Distribution of Manures and Fertilizers

5,54,267.635 Kgs. of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 1,87,068.125 Kgs. of Superphosphate, 34,860.500 Kgs. of Murate of Potash, and 14,202.250 Kgs. of Bone Meal were distributed during the year. 2,26,311.000 Kgs. of Rural compost were produced as against which 2,16,912.000 Kgs. were distributed.

Agricultural Implements

45 Seed Drills and 84 Wheel Hoes were distributed at 50% subsidy to the cultivators.

Jute Development Work

2,463.700 Kgs. of Improved Jute seeds and 198 Jute Retting slabs were distributed to the growers. 6 Jute retting tanks were excavated and 3 Jute retting tanks renovated. 46,904.450 Kgs. of Urea were utilised for foliar spraying on Jute crop and 15,126.85 acres were covered. Besides, 13,280.150 Kgs. of Urea were utilised for foliar spraying on Mesta crop covering an area of 16,621.71 acres.

Research and Statistics

Various field trials and surveys on varietal, manurial and cultural aspects of different improved crops like paddy, jute, cotton, groundnut and potato were conducted under Agro-climatic conditions of the territory at the Research-cum-Demonstration Farm, Arundhutinagar. Various recommendations on the suitability of strains, manurial requirements, optimum spacings, optimum dates of sowing, application of different insecticides and fungicides under different doses of treatment of different crop diseases were made on the basis of field trials and surveys conducted in the Research-cum-Demonstration Farm.

During the year, Agronomic investigations were conducted on varietal selection, Cultural practices, manurial requirements on different Tall Indica and Dwarf Indica paddy during Aus, Aman and Boro season. Besides, effect of application of micrometrients on Aus paddy (Dharia), effect of application of lime on Groundnut and Potato and foliar application of Jute were studied. Fundamental studies on the adaptability of various strains of paddy (tall Indica and dwarf Indica) and the yield performance of different varieties of Wheat were tested under the Agro-climatic conditions at the Research-cum-Demonstration Farm.

Agricultural Marketing and Statistics

The Agricultural Statistics and Marketing Intelligence unit continued its function as usual. With a view to developing the

regulated market at Bishalgarh, a principal market yard was in the process of being established in the new site acquired for the purpose.

Agricultural Information

The Agricultural Information Unit continued to disseminate Agricultural information to the farmers. During the year, 88 film shows were screened in the rural areas. One coloured slide projection and 9 Agri. Exhibitions were held. 9 Tape Recorded materials and 2 printed Farm radio materials were sent to the All India Radio, Agartala for broadcast. 12 display advertisements on seasonal agricultural campaigns were inserted in local papers. 5 press and Radio materials were released. 27,930 leaflets, 10,234 wall information papers, 3,025 Bulletins and 2,641 Agricultural Journals were distributed. The quarterly Agricultural Journal entitled "Krishan" was continued to be published. 2 Farmers' Forums were held.

Other Agricultural Programme

During the year, 9 quarters for V.L.Ws and 8 Seed Stores were constructed. 2,290 soil samples were analysed in the Soil Testing Laboratory and recommendations for 729 samples were sent. 292 Simple Fertilizer Trials, 19 Composite Demonstrations and 25 Multi-crop demonstrations were successfully laid out during the year.

Training

The following training programmes were conducted in the Gram Sevak Training Centre at Lembucherra :—

Particulars of the Trg. Programme	Achievement
1. Training of the V. L. Ws/ Agri. Assistants of 2 years integrated course	The training of 48 students in 2 years' integrated course and 54 students in 1 year's course was continued.
2. Training of Farmer's sons (6 months' course)	Training of 4 Farmer's sons was completed.
3. Training of young tribal Farmers	Training of 6 tribal farmers was completed.

Horticulture

During the year, an area of about 430 acres were brought under cultivation of different fruits like Litchi, Mangoes, Guavas, Pineapples etc. 1,59,340 fruit plants were distributed.

An amount of Rs. 42,175 was given as long term loan to 67 cultivators for establishment of new orchards.

1,174 Kgs. of different vegetable seeds were distributed to the vegetable growers. Besides, 2,24,000 vegetable seedlings were supplied to encourage the kitchen gardening. A sum of Rs. 5,900/- was given to 13 cultivators as short-term loan for undertaking vegetable cultivation. Three vegetable shows were organised at Agartala, Dharmanagar and Udaipur and prizes were given to the successful competitors.

302 Kgs. of Cashewnut seeds were distributed and an area of 135 acres were brought under Cashewnut cultivation.

In order to encourage cultivation of Coconut and Arecanut, 11,940 Coconut seedlings and 40,989 Arecanut seedlings were distributed to the interested growers at concessional rates. One Coconut Demonstration Farm was established at Udaipur to demonstrate the proper methods of Coconut cultivation.

Plant Protection Measures

The plant protection units extended necessary help to the cultivators by supplying pesticides at 50% subsidy. An amount of Rs. 3.37 lakhs was spent for purchase of pesticides and distribution of the same to the growers at subsidy. Forty hand compression sprayers were distributed to the growers at 50% subsidy. 255 Plant Protection equipments were purchased and stocked in the Departmental store for use of the farmer free of charges. An area of 70,000 acres was brought under plant protection measures. 17 (seventeen) training programmes were organised in 17 Block Headquarters, so as to enable the growers to be acquainted with the latest methods and techniques in plant protection.

Soil Conservation and Survey

Soil conservation in 4,508 acres were conducted.

Pisciculture

Loan amounting to Rs. 73,450.00 was given to the fish farmers for reclamation and development of about 80.19 acres of water areas.

The work for construction of the Fish Breeding-cum-Fish Seed Centre at Dhanisagar in Udaipur Sub-Division was completed. Construction of a Nursery-cum-Fish Breeding Farm at Dharmanagar and Fish Seed Centre at Satchand Block Hq.

was in progress. The Fish Seed Centre at Ganki in Khowai Sub-Division started production of fish seed. The Fish seed Centre at Panisagar in Dharmanagar Sub-Division is yet to be handed over by the Public Works Department.

6.686 lakhs of fry and 3.588 lakhs of fingerlings of Major Indian carps and 0.251 lakhs of fingerlings of silver carps produced by adopting induced breeding technique were sold to the interested pisciculturists. Moreover, 0.315 lakhs of fry and 3.527 lakhs of fingerlings of Major Indian carps were also sold to the pisciculturists, out of spawns purchased from Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 1,25,929.80 was realised as the sale proceeds of fish, fish seed and angling licence.

During the year 2 stipendary students were deputed for undergoing Inland fisheries training of one year's duration in Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Barrakpore. One Departmental employee was sent for undergoing two years' higher training in fishery science in the Central Institute of Fisheries Education in Bombay and two departmental employees were deputed for Inland fishery operative training at Regional Training Centre, Agra.

The total expenditure of Agriculture Department was Rs. 61,10,837.00 as against the budget provision of Rs. 87,85,000.00 during the year.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Statistical Department serves as the Central agency for co-ordination, collection, analysis and dissemination of all statistical data relating to different Departments of the Government.

The Joint Machine Tabulation Unit for Tripura and Manipur set up at Agartala during the year 1963-64 continued its activities in regard to processing national sample survey data of State Sample for Tripura and Manipur. The 23rd round National Sample Programme was taken up by the National Sample Survey Unit of this Department after completion of the 22nd round programme successfully. The activities undertaken by the National Sample Survey Unit were mainly survey on Land Utilisation survey and crop cutting experiments, Small scale manufacture, Population, Labour force, Births & Deaths, Integrated Household survey etc.

The annual survey of industries (State Sector) for the year 1966 was completed successfully and the work for the year 1967 was taken up. The survey covered mainly on Production, Consumption, Labour Wages etc. of all registered factories in Tripura.

The estimates of State income from 6 Commodity Producing Sectors, viz. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Factory—Establishment and Small enterprise upto the year 1967-68 were prepared both at constant and current prices. The following table will indicate the estimates of State income under the aforesaid commodity producing sectors both at constant and current prices :—

Commodity	1967-68	Rupees in lakhs
	Current	Constant
Agriculture	4336.7	2025.7
Animal Husbandry	183.5	122.4
Forestry	113.7	57.1
Fishery	112.1	32.0
*Factory Establishment	21.3	19.2
**Small Enterprise	296.6	224.7

*Latest C.S.O. estimates for 1965 has been repeated.

**Estimates of previous year repeated.

The following statistical publications were brought out during the year under report :—

- (1) Tripura in Statistics—1966-67
- (2) Statistical Outline—1966
- (3) Bulletin of Tea Statistics—1966
- (4) Statistical Abstract—1966
- (5) Quarterly Bulletin of Economics & Statistical-Vol. XIV No. 3 & 4

As against the budget provision of Rs. 9,06,000/-, a sum of Rs. 7,99,102/- was spent during the year.

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